The New-York Times.

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WASHINGTON.

THE MARRIAGE OF THE PRESIDENT'S DAUGHTER.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 21.—Miss Ellen Wrenshall Grant, daughter of the President, was married to Mr. Algernon Charles Frederick Sartoris at the Executive Mansion this morning. A wedding at the White House is a very rare occurrence in the annals of that mansion, not more than one or two having been celebrated there before the wedding of Miss Grant to-day. It was the wish of the President's family that the ceremony should be treated and conducted entirely like the wedding of any couple in private life, and that it should have no official character whatever. The invitations were issued upon this principle, and scarcely a single person was invited merely on account of official position. Miss Grant and Mr. Sartoris invited their particular personal friends. Mrs. Grant and the President invited their own friends, and some other invitations were issued at the especial instance of Lieut. Fred. Grant and other members of the family. Only about seventy invitations were sent to persons in Washington. Reporters and correspondents were rigidly excluded, the line being very sharply drawn against all, so that no paper and no writer should have cause of complaint. The East Room was decorated and prepared especially for the occasion. A profusion of beautiful flowers and tropical plants were disposed in suitable positions. Beneath the large middle window on the eastern side of the room a low platform was raised and carpeted. The two fluted columns on either side of the window were twined with roses. On the platform was a vase standing upon a pedestal filled with white flowers of various kinds. Suspended over the platform was a large marriage-bell, composed of entirely white flowers, suspended beneath the central panel of the room. Over the outer edge of the platform were two evergreen wreaths, in one of which was arranged the initials, N. W. G., and in the other, A. C. F. S. Directly opposite the window and platform is the large door opening from the main hallway. From the two columns at the sides of the window were drawn ribbons across the room to either side of this door. The Marine Band was stationed in the hall at the left of this entrance. Natural light was excluded from the lower portion of the Executive Mansion, and the rooms were lighted by chandeliers. At 11 o'clock the guests, to the number of nearly 200, had assembled in the East Room. Mr. Sartoris was the first of the bridal party to arrive, accompanied by Lieut. Fred. Grant, their entrance being the signal for the band to strike up the "Wedding March." Next in the wedding procession were the eight bridesmaids—Miss Anna Barnes, daughter of the Surgeon General; Miss Edith Fish, daughter of the Secretary of State; Miss Conkling and Miss Frelinghuysen, daughters of the Senators of the same names; Miss Lizzie Porter, daughter of Admiral Porter; Miss Minnie Sherman, daughter of Gen. Sherman; Miss Drexel, daughter of Mr. A. J. Drexel, of Philadelphia, and Miss Maggie Dent, daughter of Gen. F. T. Dent. Following the bridesmaids were the President and the bride, and after them came the mother of the bride and other members of the family. The trousseau of Miss Grant was almost wholly selected in New-York, except some fine laces which were imported expressly for the occasion. The two ribbons extended across the room were held by Lieut. Babcock, of the Navy, nephew of Gen. Babcock, the President's Secretary, and Lieut. Larned, of the army. The marriage service was read by Rev. Otis H. Tiffany, Pastor of the Metropolitan Church, where the President and his family attend divine service. The marriage certificate was signed by Secretary Fish and Minister Thornton as witnesses, the latter being the only member of the foreign Legation who was invited. After congratulations had been extended to the bride, an hour was spent in the lunch-room. The party left this city at 1:30 o'clock for New-York. A pleasant incident occurred as the carriage was leaving the door of the White House. Two little girls, daughters of Marshal Sharpe and Collector Casey, came out upon the porch and each threw a slipper after the departing couple, and the omen of good luck was made complete by the directness with which they were aimed, one striking the bride and the other her husband. The President and Mrs. Grant will go to New-York to-morrow and bid adieu to their daughter, who will sail for Europe on Saturday, where she will remain at least a year before returning to America. The presents were numerous, and for the most part were the offerings of genuine affection from the givers to Miss Grant, who has gained the esteem of all persons with whom she has been brought into acquaintance. The gifts were arranged in the library, and were shown to the invited guests. Among them was one token of affection with which Miss Grant and the family were especially pleased. It was a silver fruit dish, bought from Tiffany, at New-York, by the gentlemen employed in the Executive Mansion and attached to the President's household, whose cordial respect Miss Grant has won by the sweetness and amiability of her disposition.

Mr. Sartoris is the only son of Mr. Edward Sartoris, of England, and is heir to a considerable estate. He is an engineer by profession, and is about twenty-three years old. Miss Grant is in her nineteenth year.

THE POST OFFICE AND PENSION BILLS.

The House went to work very earnestly this morning, and in half an hour finished the Post Office Appropriation bill, and in fifteen minutes considered and passed the Pension Appropriation bill. The Post Office bill received no further amendments than were made yesterday. A yea and nay vote was had upon the amendment which provides that the reports of the Agricultural Department shall pass free through the mails, which resulted in yeas 134 and nays 71. This vote is regarded by many as a partial test of the real sense of the House on the restoration of the franking privilege. It will hardly meet with the concurrence of the Senate. The Pension bill makes a change in the existing law providing that the fee of pension agents for preparing vouchers and administering oaths shall be reduced from thirty to twenty cents in each case. The total sum appropriated by the bill is $29,980,000. This reduction of ten cents for fees makes very considerable change in the profits of pension agents.

THE SANBORN CONTRACTS.

Mr. Foster, of the Committee on Ways and Means, called up the bill repealing the law under which the Sanborn contracts were made. Objection having been made to the consideration of the bill owing to the absence of Gen. Butler, Mr. Foster stated that he had the best authority—that of the friends of Gen. Butler—for saying that the latter requested that the discussion should proceed. Mr. Beck was permitted to offer his amendment, which provides that no member of Congress shall act as an attorney in revenue and Customs cases. Mr. Foster made a speech of an hour upon the bill. His argument was a very careful, fearless, and searching analysis of the evidence taken by the committee. Mr. Foster claimed that the law, injudicious in itself, had been maladministered from the outset, and that by perversion of law the internal revenue machinery had been made to serve the private ends of individuals. The absence of Gen. Butler doubtless did much to modify the severity of Mr. Foster's speech. Mr. Foster, however, showed with great skill the untenable position which Gen. Butler assumed upon the law of the case. He demonstrated that the plea that these arrears of taxes could not have been collected by ordinary means was fallacious. Mr. Foster sharply criticised the administration of the Treasury officials, and, while yielding to none in his loyalty to the Republican Party, declared that that party was determined, wherever a corrupt head could be found, there should be a Republican club to hit it. The question comes up again to-morrow, and Mr. Beck has the floor for a speech. It is not known that a single speech will be made in defense of the law or the department.

THE BILL TO ADMIT NEW-MEXICO AS A STATE.

The House by the very large vote of 160 yeas to 54 nays passed the bill providing for the admission of the Territory of Mew-Mexico as a State. The debate which preceded the vote was among the ablest and most noteworthy of the session. The principal speech for the bill was made by Mr. Elkins, the Delegate from the Territory. Mr. Elkins has never spoken in the House before. He advocated the cause of his Territory with rare ability and eloquence. If it is true that Clarkson N. Potter and Samuel S. Cox, of New-York, are candidates for the Democratic nomination for the Governorship of that State, they would seem to have begun their public campaign in the House to-day. Mr. Potter made an exceedingly able speech in opposition to the bill for the admission of New-Mexico, but in the course of his argument he gave expressions to sentiments which permitted Mr. Cox to charge him with having admitted the possibility of future secession in this country. Mr. Potter forecast a time when the antagonism of the large and wealthy States, such as New-York and Pennsylvania, toward the smaller States, that have equal force and power in the Senate, might become so great that the large States would decide not to be bound by common ties, and when these circumstances arise, Mr. Potter said, "if the great States choose to go out of the Union, who will be able to keep them in?" Mr. Cox was quick to reply. He stated that he had been requested by his Democratic associates to declare on their behalf that Mr. Potter did not represent the sentiments of the Democratic Party in Congress. Mr. Cox denied that the Democrats entertained any such heretical political notions as those advanced by Mr. Potter, and said that the suggestions of his speech were the old talk of *ante bellum* days. Mr. Potter saw that he had made a mistake, and disavowed the construction which had been put upon his remarks, but his language very plainly indicated that he had committed himself to the theory of a possible future rupture, by the great States of the East, of the bonds of Federal union. The speech created a decided sensation. Mr. Kasson replied for the West, and delivered an eloquent eulogy on the frontier States. Mr. George F. Hoar believed that New-Mexico should not be admitted, since it had a population of only 150,000, of whom five-sixths cannot read or write, and a large portion cannot speak the English language. The vote was a surprise to the House and to the galleries, as it had not been anticipated that the proposition could secure very much strength.

THE FINANCIAL BILL.

The House Committee on Banking and Currency this morning concluded their consideration of the Senate amendments to the House Finance bill. The amendments proposed by the Committee on Banking and Currency are the same as those indicated last night, with some additions. The committee have stricken out the clause requiring banks to retain as a part of their reserve one-fourth of the coin received as interest on their bonds deposited for circulation. The third section is stricken out entirely. This section provides that banks shall keep their lawful money reserves within their own vaults. The eighth section is amended by the substitution of forty per cent. for twenty-five, as the percentage of legal tenders to be withdrawn as national bank notes are issued, and the section is further amended by the addition of a provision which requires that the notes retired shall be canceled and carried to the account of the sinking fund, and shall constitute a portion of the sinking fund. The ninth section is amended so that the holder of legal tenders may have them redeemed after July, 1878, either in gold, or, at his option, in the present outstanding bonds drawing five, four and a half and four per cent. The Senate provision for a fifteen-year bond is stricken out.

THE CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION.

The House Committee on Civil Service this morning voted to recommend that the Appropriation Committee appropriate $25,000 for the purposes of their Civil Service Commission. This is the sum that was appropriated last year. There were but two opposing votes in the committee and two absentees. Of the latter Gen. Butler, who was ill, would have voted no, and Stewart L. Woodford, who is absent, would have voted yea.

MONEY FRAUDULENTLY COLLECTED UNDER THE SANBORN CONTRACTS.

The Committee on Ways and Means this morning adopted a resolution declaring that frauds had been perpetrated against the United States Government under the Sanborn contracts, and directing the Secretary of the Treasury to institute proceedings for the recovery of the moneys fraudulently collected.

CIVIL RIGHTS.

The Civil Rights bill was again discussed today, a great portion of the arguments both for and against being upon constitutional questions. Mr. Boutwell announced himself in favor of mixed schools, and deprecated the establishing of separate schools for the races, upon the ground that their education in the same school would do much to enforce the doctrine of human equality. Mr. Frelinghuysen, who has charge of the measure, gave notice to-day that he would ask the Senate to sit out the bill to-morrow, but as a number of Senators yet desire to speak, it is not probable that the bill will be finished this week, unless there should be a session on Saturday.

SHOOTING AFFRAY IN JEFFERSON, TEXAS.

JEFFERSON, Texas, May 20.—About 9:30 o'clock to-night a shooting affray occurred on Austin street, by which Mr. J. H. McEachern, editor of the *Democrat*, was accidentally shot and dangerously wounded by a man named Richardson. Mr. McEachern was for several years manager of the Western Union Telegraph office, in this city.

MILL RIVER VALLEY.

HEAVY RAIN IMPEDING OPERATIONS

VISITS FROM A COMMITTEE OF CITIZENS OF BOSTON—POOR QUALITY OF THE CLOTHING CONTRIBUTED—GOOD ARTICLES RECEIVED FROM CONNECTICUT—EMPLOYMENT FOR THE OPERATIVES.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

NORTHAMPTON, Mass., May 21.—The rain began to fall in the valley last night and continued without ceasing till this moment, making the clay bottom mud, and swelling the ponds and Mill River in such a way as to seriously impede the progress of clearing up and searching. The Police and watchmen had a hard time of it in the cheerless region. There were 200 men employed, nevertheless, searching for bodies. Of this force part was from the Springfield pattern shop and the rest from Turner's Falls. It is rumored that their efforts were rewarded by the recovery of two bodies near Leeds, but we could not see the corpses nor anybody who had seen them, so there is very little reliance to be placed on the rumor.

VISIT OF THE BOSTON COMMITTEE.

The Boston Citizens' Committee, Messrs. A. H. Rice, S. B. Schlesinger, G. B. Nichols, P. A. Collins, and E. D. Jordan, who left Boston this morning, arrived here early in the afternoon, and went on to Williamsburg, were received by Mr. James and escorted to the Town Hall, where they met the Selectmen and listened to the story of the disaster. Mr. James told them that there had been sixty people killed at Williamsburg by the torrent, and their remains had been recovered and buried. The extent of the other losses had not been ascertained with any certainty, for the people had been too much absorbed in finding and burying their dead to take much note of anything else. Mr. W. H. Hawkes, Chairman of Williamsburg Relief Committee, reported that in the town were now thirty-three destitute families or 130 people. He likewise enumerated the kind of articles most needed by them after their food is supplied. These are flannels and undergarments for men and women, stockings, shoes, and hats, of different sizes and fair material.

CHANGED COURSE OF THE STREAM.

After the meeting the committee accompanied Mr. James to his woollen mill, and found that while the dye-house was completely gone, and the wool stored there before the inundation entirely destroyed, the mill itself, with its machinery, was intact, but far away from the stream, the course of which had been diverted by Saturday's revulsion.

VISITING THE OTHER RUINS.

The committee and its escort then proceeded down the vale to Skinnerville, where a party of men were engaged in clearing up the ruins around Mr. Skinner's house. There was nothing else to see at this point, so the visitors went to Haydenville. Here was found a thoroughly organized party of men under the direction of the architect, planning the new works, E. C. Davis laboring hard in the rain to bring order out of chaos, and to lay the foundation for the new factory. Mr. Hayden was busy with Mr. Dalton, of Boston, Trustee of late Ex-Gov. Hayden's estate, arranging the financial preliminaries of the work of reconstruction.

DISTRIBUTING TO THE NEEDY.

Further on the Town Hall was found filled with supplies of food and clothing, which were being dispensed by a relief committee to the numerous applicants. Unfortunately, it was found that much of the clothes sent were worthless and easily torn. Many of the articles were rotten with age. Connecticut, however, has done the handsome thing by sending new clothing of the very best material. Indeed, several garments had to be laid aside as being too elegant for use in this place. These were such things as fancy slippers and ladies' fine robes.

HOW TO APPLY THE BOSTON $10,000.

After leaving Haydenville, as it was growing very dark and late, the committee hurried through Leeds to Northampton, where they met the Relief Board at the Town Hall, and held a brief conference to consider the best means of applying the $10,000 contributed by the citizens of Boston to the relief of the villagers. It was finally arranged that on their return the Boston committee should invest part of the sum, which they promised to see increased to $15,000, in purchasing calicoes, cloths, stockings, hats, and other articles in large quantities, and to forward the same to Mr. Starkweather, Chairman of the Northampton Committee on Supplies. This will be done to-morrow. The Relief Committee at this place to-day received $2,962 from New-York, Boston, Northampton, and adjoining country towns. The total then on hand from various sources was $9,853.

FUTURE EMPLOYMENT OF THE OPERATIVES.

The great object of the committee now is to provide for the operatives so as to retain them in the valley, and thereby keep in Hampshire County the manufacturing material on which its prosperity largely depends. Therefore, to-morrow, Mr. Luther Bodman, Chairman of the Finance Committee, will meet the Haydens, James, and the Selectmen of each village, to confer as to the absolute requirements of Leeds, Haydenville, and Williamsburg. The ladies of these places will be consulted likewise, because it is believed that they, having the welfare of families under their immediate supervision, best know the needs of all. The intention of the Relief Board is, if adequate funds be placed at their disposal, to build cheap houses and furnish them modestly for the destitute. Of course, a great many of the houses still standing can be repaired and remodeled for use. The men and boys for whom these repairs and efforts are to be made will work for their board when each knows that he is preparing a home for himself and his family.

CONTRIBUTION FROM LOWELL.

A dispatch was received to-night authorizing the committee to draw upon Lowell, Mass., for $630 50, contributed by her citizens. Alva Crocker, Congressman of the district, sent the committee a check for $500. These checks, when cashed, will make the receipts $10,983.

SKETCHING TO-MORROW'S WORK.

The committee held a meeting here to-night as before to map out to-morrow's work, and to go up the valley to get the estimates of needs.

The county mass-meeting takes place to-morrow.

THE MASSACHUSETTS LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE HEARING TESTIMONY AS TO WHAT SHOULD BE DONE.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

BOSTON, May 21.—The special Legislative committee appointed to visit the scene of the Mill River disaster, having returned, held a meeting today in the committee-room of the State House, and took testimony in regard to town damages. The loss to Northampton was first investigated. H. K. Starkweather, Chairman of the Selectmen, said the bridges, all but one of which were nearly new, had been swept away. The cost of the bridges, with the damage to the highways, would make a total loss to the town of $80,000. The valuation of Northampton is $8,000,000, and the debt $600,000. Many hundreds of acres of rich meadow land, worth from $200 to $300 an acre, is totally ruined. The engineer figures up ninety acres at $13,000 in one place, and in another place $75,000 is lost to the owners.

The committee then took up Williamsburg. B. S. Johnson, Cashier of the Williamsburg Bank, stated that about one-third of the village had been destroyed. Of the valuation of nearly $1,600,000, one-third had been swept away, and with a loss of business and depreciation, there must be a loss of taxable property of $800,000. In the village of Leeds the two cotton factories and the boarding-house involve a loss of over $100,000.

In Florence there is $15,000 loss to buildings and machinery.

Lewis Bodman, of Williamsburg, suggested that the town be relieved partly of its taxes for several years. If their roads and bridges could be restored and their water-power replaced, they could do the rest for their people. Hon. Hiram Nash, of Williamsburg, was the last witness, and he explained the condition of the roads and bridges.

Mr. H. H. Bond, of Northampton, made a brief address, in which he urged the committee to relieve the two towns from taxation, and to rebuild the roads and bridges, as he believed this had been done by the State in past years on several occasions. He said there were parts of about 100 families left who had lost everything they had in the world, and these, he thought, the Legislature should help, as they really were in the position of paupers, and for such it could hardly be denied that the State had a right to appropriate money for their assistance. After a few remarks by Messrs. Brewster and Bodwell, of the same town, the hearing closed.

THE CONNECTICUT LEGISLATURE TO VISIT THE SCENE.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., May 21.—The Connecticut Legislature will visit the scene of the recent flood in Massachusetts by excursion train over the New-Haven and Northampton Railroad to-morrow.

CONTRIBUTIONS IN AID OF THE SUFFERERS.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

We continue our report of daily receipts for the Massachusetts sufferers:

Reported in this morning's papers	$7,873	Wm. Topping & Co.	$25
Daniel Le Roy	100	A friend	1 50
Dun, Barlow & Co.	100	M. L. D.	10
Thomas & Co.	50	J. C.	10
Denny, Poor & Co.	50	Elliot C. Cowdin & Co.	100
Cash	35	Wm. L. Chamberlain	25
James S. Noyes	100	M. A. & P.	43 68
Lesher, Whitman & Co.	100	Schultz & Southwichs	100
Butler, Pitkin & Co.	50	M. Kalbfleisch's Sons	100
Noyes, White & Co.	50	Loring, Andrews & Son	100
J. S. Rockwell & Co.	50	Vose, Dinsmore & Co.	50
Robertson & Hooper	50	Sarah Gash	5
Fraser, Major & Co.	50	Jones, Underhill & Scudder	25
Hoyt Bros.	50	W. F. Merrill	25
Fawcett, Benedict & Co.	50	Frank Marquand	50
J. B. Hoyt & Co.	50	Bulkley, Dunton & Co.	50
W. & R. Stout	50	Geo. A. Clark & Bro.	100
Duden Freres & Co.	50	H. J. Brimmer, —— Adams, N. Y.	5
Thomas Kick	25	H. W. T. Mali & Co.	100
Geo. Palen & Co.	25	Mulford, Cary & Conklin	25
J. A. Van Woert & Co.	25	Edwin C. Burt	25
M. Armstrong & Sons	25	J. Movius	25
W. Creighton Lee	25		
Lehmaier Brothers	50		
Total			$10,083

Mrs. Barre, one package of clothing.
X. Y., one package of clothing.

In your report this morning your type-setter made us give Jessup & Co. credit for $5. It should have been $50. Please correct this, and oblige yours truly,

C. H. & F. D. BLAKE.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, May 21, 1874.

The following contributions have been received by me in addition to those reported in THE TIMES, for the relief of silk operatives rendered destitute by the recent disaster at Mill River, Massachusetts:

The Singer Manufacturing Company, by Inslee A. Hopper, President	$250	Olyphant & Co., of China	$50
C. A. Auffmordt & Co.	150	Jno. T. Walker	50
B. B. Tilt & Son	100	D. O. Donoghue	50
Gossler & Co.	100	Jones, Underhill & Scudder	25
Jno. Caswell & Co.	100	S. M. Meyenberg	25
Belding Bros. & Co.	100	Previously reported	1,100
Jno. H. Draper & Co.	50	Total	$2,150

Yours, respectfully,

FRANKLIN ALLEN,

Secretary of the Silk Association of America,

No. 93 Duane street, New-York.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, May 21, 1874.

THE TRANSIT OF VENUS.

LIST OF THE PERSONS DESIGNATED FOR THE OBSERVATION, WITH THE STATIONS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 21.—The following is a list of the persons who will soon leave Washington to observe the transit of Venus. Several incorrect lists of persons connected with the expeditions have already been published, but changes have occurred from time to time which are included in the following statement, which is arranged according to the geographical order of the stations. The names of the stations are in italics:

Vladivostock Russian Siberia—Chief of Party, Prof. Asaph Hall, United States Navy; Assistant Astronomer, O. B. Wheeler, Detroit, Mich.; Principal Photographer, D. R. Clark, Indianapolis, Ind.; First Assistant Photographer, T. S. Tappan, Cincinnati, Ohio; Second Assistant Photographer, George J. Rockwell, Columbia College, New-York.

Nagasaki, Japan—Chief of Party, Prof. George Davidson, United States Coast Survey; Assistant Astronomer, O. H. Titman, United States Coast Survey; Principal Photographer, S. R. Seibert, Washington, D. C.; First Assistant Photographer, H. Ellerton Lodge, Boston, Mass.; Second Assistant Photographer, F. H. Williams, Boston, Mass.

Pekin, China—Chief of Party, Prof. James C. Watson, Observatory, Ann Arbor, Mich.; Assistant Astronomer, assignment not yet made; Principal Photographer, W. V. Ranger, Syracuse, N. Y.; First Assistant Photographer, Dr. Eltham Watson, St. Joseph, Mich.; Second Assistant Photographer, Ben. J. Conrad, Ann Arbor, Mich.

Crozet Islands—Chief of Party, Capt. C. W. Raymond, Corps of Engineers United States Army; Assistant Astronomer, First Lieut. Sam'l E. Tillman, United States Engineers; Principal Photographer, Wm. R. Pywell, Washington, D. C.; First Assistant Photographer, J. G. Campbell, Covington, Ky.; Second Assistant Photographer, Albert Foster, Washington.

Kerguelen Island—Chief of Party, Lieut. Commander Geo. P. Ryan, United States Navy; Assistant Astronomer, Lieut. Commander Chas. J. Train, United States Navy; Principal Photographer, D. R. Holmes, Washington, D. C.; First Assistant Photographer, Geo. W. Dryer, Indianapolis, Ind.; Second Assistant Photographer, Irwin Stanley, Spiceland, Ind.

Hobart Town, Tasmania—Chief of Party, Prof. William Harkness, United States Navy; Assistant Astronomer, Leonard Waldo, Columbia College, New-York; Principal Photographer, John Moran, Philadelphia, Penn.; First Assistant Photographer, Willard H. Churchill, Greenwich, Conn.; Second Assistant Photographer, Walter B. Devereux, Princeton, N. J.

Bluff Harbor, New-Zealand—Chief of Party, Dr. C. H. F. Peters, Observatory, Hamilton College, New-York; Assistant Astronomer, First Lieut. E. W. Bass, Corps Engineers, United States Army; Principal Photographer, C. L. Phillippi, Philadelphia, Penn.; First Assistant Photographer, Israel Russell, Columbia College, New-York; Second Assistant Photographer, E. B. Pierson, Indiana.

Chatham Island—Chief of Party, Edwin Smith, United States Coast Survey; Assistant Astronomer, Albert H. Scott, United States Coast Survey; Principal Photographer, Louis Seebohm, Dayton, Ohio; First Assistant Photographer, Otto Beuhler, Germany; Second Assistant Photographer, W. H. Rau, Philadelphia.

SALE OF BLOODED STOCK IN CHICAGO.

THE LYNDAL HERD DISPOSED OF — THE PRICES OBTAINED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CHICAGO, May 21.—The Lyndal herd of short horns, the property of Wm. S. King, of Minneapolis, Minn., was sold at public auction at Dexter Park, near this city, to-day. It was, with the single exception of the sale of New-York Mills blooded cattle, near Utica, the best sale ever held in this country. In all there were fifty-eight cows and heifers and twenty-one bulls sold. The first bull sold was the second Duke of Hillhurst, calved July 17, 1871. This bull brought $14,000, the largest sum of money ever paid for a bull in this country. At the Utica sale the highest price paid for a bull was $12,000 for second Duke of Oneida, while the fifth Duke of Wetherby sold recently in England for about $12,400 in our currency. The purchaser to-day was George Robbins, of London, England, who, it is understood, is acting for the Earl of Bective, one of Great Britain's largest breeders. The second Duke of Hillhurst is by sixth Duke of Geneva, out of Duchess ninety-seventh, she by third Duke of Wharfdale. Hon. John Wentworth, of this city, tried hard to keep the bull in this country, bidding as high as $13,700 only recently, so it is reported. The sale of the Duke leaves but three Duke bulls in this country, all owned in Kentucky. The total amount realized on the cows to-day was $101,615; and on bulls, $25,375. The best-sold cows were Lady Mary Seventh and Lady Mary Eighth, twins, by Fourth Lad Oxford, out of Lady Mary, she by Hotspur, out of Baroness. These two heifers sold for $11 000.

CHURCH AFFAIRS.

THE MEETING OF BISHOPS OF THE M. E. CHURCH.

THE BUSINESS TRANSACTED—THE PLAN OF EPISCOPAL VISITATION DECIDED ON.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, May 21.—The Bishops of the Methodist Episcopal Church of the United States, who convened in semi-annual session in this City on Monday, have adjourned. Their daily sessions were presided over in turn by the senior Bishops, and Bishop Peck acted as Secretary. The entire business was done with as much secrecy as if it were an important Cabinet meeting. The Bishops have refrained from giving any information whatever to the secular press. The principal burden of the work transacted was the perfecting and promulgating of what is known as the Episcopal plan of visitation for the years of 1874 and 1875. Besides this a number of petitions from ministers who desired to be transferred from one section of the country to the other, and to have vacancies filled up, were received and acted upon. Bishop Harris, now traveling in Europe, and Dr. McCauley, President of Dickinson College, Pennsylvania, are the Methodist Episcopal ambassadors who will represent America in Europe when the British Wesleyan Conference is held in August next. When the Bishops adjourned, they adjourned to meet in Baltimore the first week in November, 1874. The following is a list of the Methodist Episcopal visitations agreed upon for 1874 and 1875, together with the date and name of visiting Bishops:

Germany and Switzerland, Pfonzheim, July 2—Harris. Delaware, Wilmington, July 23—Simpson. Colorado, Colorado Springs, July 30—Bowman. East Oregon and Washington Territory, Walla Walla, July 30—Merrill. Oregon, Portland, Aug. 12—Merrill. Rocky Mountains, Salt Lake City, Aug. 13—Bowman. Cincinnati, Wilmington, Aug. 26—Foster. Central German, Detroit, Aug. 26—Peck. North Ohio, Galion, Sept. 2—Janes. Detroit, Romeo, Sept. 2—Simpson. North-west Indiana, Lafayette, Sept. 2—Wiley. California, San Francisco, Sept. 2—Merrill. Erie, Erie, Sept. 2—Peck. Nebraska, Omaha, Sept. 3—Bowman. South-west German, Warsaw, Ill., Sept. 9—Scott. Michigan, Kalamazoo, Sept. 9—Simpson. West Wisconsin, Broadhead, Sept. 9—Ames. Rock River, Sterling, Sept. 9—Bowman. South-eastern Indiana, Madison, Sept. 9—Foster. Des Moines, Des Moines, Sept. 9—Haven. Central Ohio, Sidney, Sept. 16—Janes. Central Illinois, Carthage, Sept. 16—Scott. Illinois, Mattoon, Sept. 16—Foster. Indiana, Salem, Sept. 16—Wiley. Iowa, Bloomfield, Sept. 16—Haven. Nevada, Carson City, Sept. 17—Merrill. Minnesota, St. Paul, Sept. 23—Ames. Western New-York, Batavia, Sept. 23—Peck. Chicago German, Chicago, Sept. 24—Janes. North-west German, Winona, Minn., Sept. 24—Ames. North-west Iowa, Algona, Sept. 24—Haven. Southern Illinois, Mount Carmel, Sept. 30—Scott. Ohio, Newark, Sept. 30—Wiley. Holston, Chattanooga, Sept. 30—Andrews. Upper Iowa, Charles City, Sept. 30—Haven. Wisconsin, Oshkosh, Oct. 7—Foster. Central New-York, Ithaca, Oct. 7—Peck. Tennessee, Brownville, Oct. 7—Andrews. Georgia, Rome, Oct. 15—Andrews. Alabama, Irondale, Oct. 22—Andrews.

In the following list the States and the date of visitation are given, but the precise locality and names of the visiting Bishops are yet to be supplied for the first part of 1875:

Louisiana, Jan. 6; North Carolina, Jan. 6; Texas, Jan. 6; Indiana, Jan. 14; South Carolina, Jan. 14; Mississippi, Jan. 20; Southern German, Jan. 21; Florida, Jan. 23; Liberia, Jan. 28; West Texas, Feb. 5; Arkansas, Feb. 19.

Owing to the fact that Bishop Harris is the European missionary, there has been no other work allotted to him.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CONFERENCE.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., May 21.—In the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, yesterday, the Committee on Episcopacy recommended a plan for the support of the families of deceased Bishops. The report was adopted. The Committee on Boundaries made a report, which lies over one day, recommending that all that portion of Indiana not included in the New-Albany and Jeffersonville appointments be transferred to the Illinois Conference. The transfer of a portion of Trinity Conference to the East Texas Conference is also recommended. The report also recommends that the Missouri Conference be allowed to change its boundary lines within the next four years, if it becomes necessary.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

CHANGING THE PRAYER BOOK—LOTTERIES AND GIFT ENTERPRISES INCONSISTENT WITH CHRISTIAN PROFESSION—BISHOP JOHNS ON RITUALISM.

CHARLOTTESVILLE, Va., May 21.—In the Episcopal Council this morning Rev. Dr. Peterkin offered a resolution to appoint a committee to consider and report to the council the best measure for removing from the Prayer-book any office or service now bound up therewith without compliance with the provisions of the constitution that apply to the case. The resolution was unanimously adopted *nem. con.*

Rev. Mr. Mason introduced a resolution to the effect that, in the opinion of this council, any participation in lotteries, gift enterprises, and gift concerts is inconsistent with the professions of a Christian, and that it is improper for a church or a church institution to be aided by money made by such means. It was adopted with only one dissenting voice.

The annual reports of Bishops Johns and Whittle showed that 1,141 persons had been confirmed members of the Church since last year.

Bishop Johns, the senior Bishop of the diocese, in his annual address to the council, rejoices over the large accessions to the Church in the last year; advises care in the admission of members; alludes to the great feeling aroused on the subject of intemperance, and speaks of the position of the Diocese of Virginia, always in condemnation of this vice. He alludes feelingly to the death of Rev. Dr. Sparrow, of the Theological Seminary. Thirteen persons have been admitted to orders. He announced the withdrawal of Rev. Jos. A. Lattane, of Wheeling, and Rev. Mr. McCormick, of Petersburg, (Cumminsites,) and says that he apprehended no evil from delay in their cases, six months, the longest period of forbearance, and in this connection he alluded to the great past of the Diocese of Virginia and its present state as deeply Protestant, duly Episcopal, and distinctly evangelical, and its rubrical and canonical authority as quite sufficient to legislate for any emergency. With all this security there was as little interference with individual liberty in the Church as in any denomination on earth. No other Church gives more unrestrained access to the Gospel than does the Diocese of Virginia. Under its government the Church had grown from a feeble band to a vast and powerful army, and to be grafted on such a body was a privilege not easily overestimated. Few things had been more encouraging to him than the cry of loyalty which had come up from every quarter of the diocese, in consequence of the leaving of some dissatisfied brethren. The possession of such privileges increased the responsibility to guard them. The Bishop gave an account of the beginning of ritualism at Oxford forty years ago, under the plausible pretense of superior churchmanship, a garb it has always worn, and under which it has introduced mediæval rites, ceremonies, perfumes, and attitudes unknown to the rubric. Of the action of the Episcopal General Convention, he said that one of the resolutions adopted was too vague, and the other emboldened the innovators, who had introduced services not to be distinguished from the Church of Rome, and in some instances they had out-Romanized the Romans and brought ridicule on themselves. He thought the time had come for action, and this diocese should send delegates to the General Conference prepared to breast an evil which had become scandalous. In all his ministry of half a century he had never seen a person perverted by the words in the Prayer-book, but he had a tender compassion for many intelligent persons who thought the tendency different. Prepared for any lawful expedient which might relieve the conscience, his mind was not made up as to the exact instruction to be given, but that the council could decide.

At the conclusion of his address Bishop Johns was warmly congratulated by both clerical and lay delegates. So much of the Bishop's address as relates to ritualism was referred to a committee of thirteen, to be appointed by the Bishop.

CONVENTION IN PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., May 21.—The afternoon session of the Episcopal Convention was consumed in balloting for deputies to the General Convention, resulting in the election of the following ticket: Rev. Drs. Goodwin, Rudder, Davies, and Bolton, and Messrs. Wm. Welsh, Lemel Coffin, George E. Harrison, and Isaac Hozelhurst. The election of Dr. Davies was a triumph for the High Church party. The report on Ritualism and Hymnal will be discussed at the session to-morrow morning.

THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

MEETING OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY AT ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, May 21.—The General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church convened here at 11 o'clock this morning, in the First Presbyterian Church, and was opened by prayer by the Moderator, Rev. Howard Crosby, of New-York. After devotional exercises, the Moderator delivered the opening sermon, which was purely Scriptural in its bearing. The roll was then called, and nearly all the members were present, numbering between 500 and 600, from all parts of the Union, and including many of the most distinguished divines of the Church.

The afternoon session was wholly occupied in electing officers. For Moderator three candidates were nominated, viz.: Rev. J. Wilson, of Pittsburg; Rev. Henry Darling, of Albany, N. Y., and Rev. James E. Eads. Dr. Wilson was declared elected.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE CHURCH SOUTH IN SESSION AT COLUMBUS, MISS.

COLUMBUS, Miss., May 21.—The General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church of the South met to-day, and was opened with a sermon by Rev. Dr. Smith, of New-Orleans. Rev. Dr. Gerardeau, of Charleston, S. C., was elected Moderator, and Rev. Dr. Farris, of St. Louis, temporary Clerk. Commissioners from the Synod of Missouri were received. The report of the Committee of Conference with the Dutch Reformed Church was received. The Presbytery of Hong Chow, China, was organized. The attendance is very full, in fact the present Assembly is the largest of this Church ever convened, and in point of ability is unsurpassed.

THE SWING HERESY CASE.

REPORTED WITHDRAWAL OF PROF. SWING FROM THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CHICAGO, May 21.—To-day Mr. W. F. Storey, proprietor of the *Times*, received a private telegram from Oxford, Ohio, signed David Swing. It stated that as he could no longer endure theological warfare, he had withdrawn from the Presbyterian Church. Mr. Storey sent a dispatch to Oxford, and soon received a reply certifying to the genuineness of the first telegram. Prof. David Swing is the clergyman recently tried in this city for heresy, and acquitted by a vote of 47 to 15. Two days before the vote was taken, the Professor went into Ohio to visit some relatives. Several prominent Presbyterian clergymen and elders who have been spoken with to-night were greatly astonished when informed of Prof. Swing's ultimatum. They claim that they can induce the Professor to withdraw his resignation. The immediate cause for the withdrawal is Prof. Patton's announcement that he will carry the case to the General Assembly, now in session in St. Louis. It will be remembered that once before Prof. Swing announced his intention of withdrawing from the Church, but at that time he yielded to supplications of his friends, and reconsidered his determination, at least for the time being.

THE ARKANSAS TROUBLE.

FRESH COMPLICATIONS — RESIGNATION OF GEN. NEWTON, OF BAXTER'S FORCES—QUARREL BETWEEN THE POLITICIANS AND MILITIA.

From our Special Correspondent.

BY TELEGRAPH.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., May 21.—It is expected that serious complications may arise from the resignation of Gen. Newton, commander of Baxter's forces, which was caused by the admission of two Brook's officers to seats in the Legislature.

The resignation is likely to cause an open breach between the politicians and the militia, who claim that Baxter should not have permitted the admission of the Brooks men to the Assembly.

A number of dispatches were received by Newton to-night, in which Baxter is repudiated and the militia sustained. The Brooks men are rejoicing at the division. No disturbance occurred to-day.

THE SOUTHERN INUNDATION.

MEETING OF CONGRESSIONAL DELEGATIONS IN WASHINGTON WITH REFERENCE TO RELIEF.

WASHINGTON, May 21.—The Congressional delegations of the States of Arkansas, Louisiana, and Mississippi had a conference to-day at the Capitol with a view of obtaining further Government aid for the sufferers by the overflow of the Mississippi River. Senator West presided, and Representative G. L. Smith, of Louisiana, acted as Secretary of the meeting. Detailed information was laid before the meeting showing the absolute necessity of further aid to feed nearly 90,000 destitute people who require assistance for about three months, to enable them to live until new crops can be raised. After some discussion a subcommittee, consisting of Representatives Morey, of Louisiana, Hodges, of Arkansas, and Howe, of Mississippi, was appointed to collate all the information available on the subject as to the resources and requirements of the suffering population. It is expected that $500,000 additional will be asked of Congress.

NEED OF FURTHER CONTRIBUTIONS.

NEW-ORLEANS, May 21.—Hon. Frank Morey asks by telegraph from Washington when it is estimated the present supply of food or funds will be exhausted at the present rate of distribution. Gov. Kellogg replies that the Relief Committee receive from Government daily 8,000 rations, and distribute from 30,000 to 40,000. Funds from private contributions will be exhausted in fifteen days. Every effort is being made by sending cotton-seed, corn, and rice to the overflowed districts to afford relief in work, and discourage idleness, but the necessity for relief will last much longer than the present resources.

CONTRIBUTION FROM LOWELL.

LOWELL, Mass., May 21.—The citizens of Lowell, to-day, remitted $2,000 to the Mayor of New-Orleans.

CONSEQUENCE OF STATE TREASURER RAINE'S ILLNESS.

ALBANY, N. Y., May 21.—Under the law the Deputy Treasurer cannot sign checks, that duty devolving exclusively on the Treasurer. There are between 100 and 200 checks awaiting his signature, and all payments are suspended. There is no way to declare the office vacant. The Governor can suspend the Treasurer only for a violation of duty, and then fill the vacancy. The report that it will be necessary to convene the Legislature is not sustained by the opinion of officials here. A way will be found to remedy the matter in case Treasurer Raine's disability continues. The amount of money on deposit in the bank at Rochester was only $20,000, and was well secured.

UTICA, N. Y., May 21.—State Treasurer Raines arrived at the Asylum in this city last evening in charge of Dr. Gray. To-day his condition has shown no material change. He has slept quietly part of the time.

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

FRANCE.

THE NEW CABINET ALREADY PARTIALLY BROKEN.

PARIS, May 21.—The new Cabinet was completed this afternoon by the addition to those members already given of the Duke D'Audiffret Pasquier, "without portfolio;" Gen. Cissey, Minister of War; M. Waddington, Minister of Education; the Marquis De Montaignac, Minister of Marine, and M. Bodet, Minister of Finance.

At a subsequent meeting, however, the members of the Moderate Right objected to the Republican tendency of this programme, and M. Waddington declined the portfolio of Education. This action destroyed the proposed combination to conciliate both Centres, and reopened the crisis.

President of the Assembly Buffet, the Duke Decazes and other members of the combination afterward held a conference with President MacMahon, the result of which is not yet known.

LONDON, May 22—5 A. M.—A Paris dispatch to the *Standard* says it is thought that combinations made last night to complete the Ministry will be successful, and that the new Cabinet will probably be promulgated to-day, with Decazes or D'Audiffret-Pasquier at the head. Bonapartists and Legitimists will be excluded.

THE BOURSE AND THE GOVERNMENT.

LONDON, May 21.—The *Times'* special dispatch from Paris says that the weakness on the Bourse is attributed to a report that 300 Deputies have signed a motion for the dissolution of the Assembly, but the truth is that it is due simply to the prolongation of the Ministerial crisis.

THE METTERNICH-MONTEBELLO DUEL FOUGHT.

PARIS, May 21.—The duel between the Count of Montebello and Prince Metternich was fought to-day. The weapons used were swords. The result is not known.

The Duke De Montpensier's son Louis died to-day.

THE COUNT WOUNDED IN THE ARM.

PARIS, May 21.—The duel between Prince Metternich and the Count of Montebello took place to-day at Meudon, near Versailles. The Count was wounded in the arm, and disabled.

SPAIN.

DEFEAT OF THE CARLISTS AT VARIOUS POINTS—REPORTED SHOOTING OF WOMEN.

MADRID, May 21.—A fight took place in the Province of Tarragona to-day, between a force of Republicans and a body of Carlists, resulting in the defeat of the latter. The insurgents lost sixty killed and many wounded. The casualties on the Republican side were five killed and ninety wounded.

A body of Carlists in Catalonia, numbering 2,000 men, have also been defeated by the national troops, with the loss of twenty-one killed and fourteen taken prisoners.

It is reported here that the Carlists shot several women last Sunday.

Gen. Concha has reoccupied the town of Orduna.

GREAT BRITAIN.

DEPARTURE OF THE CZAR—BRITISH MEN-OF-WAR REPORTED ASHORE.

LONDON, May 21.—The Czar left England to-day on his return to Russia.

The *Globe* has a rumor that the British frigates Narcissus and Endymion are ashore at Palermo, and that the corvette Raccoon is ashore at Bermuda.

ARRESTS IN CORK—MYSTERIOUS DISAPPEARANCE OF ARMS.

LONDON, May 21.—Ten persons have been arrested at Cork on suspicion of being concerned in the mysterious disappearance of a number of arms from the barracks.

GERMANY.

THE PRUSSIAN DIET PROROGUED.

BERLIN, May 21.—The Prussian Diet was prorogued to-day without any formal ceremonies.

SWITZERLAND.

THE AMERICAN STUDENTS DROWNED IN LAKE GENEVA.

GENEVA, May 21.—The three American students drowned in Lake Geneva were Grant and two brothers named Woodberry.

SAN DOMINGO.

THE COUNTRY TRANQUIL—NEGOTIATIONS FOR A TREATY OF PEACE WITH HAYTI.

PUERTO PLATA, May 9, via HAVANA, May 21.—Tranquillity prevails here.

A deputation has gone to Hayti to arrange the preliminaries for a treaty of peace.

It is reported that President Gonzales will issue a decree inviting to San Domingo all inhabitants of Venezuela who have been banished from that Republic by President Guzman Blanco, and offering to pay their passage to this country.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, May 22—1 A. M.—The barometer continues high in the upper lake region and the Ohio Valley. It has risen in the Southern and Middle States, and is lowest in New-England. Clear and cool weather have prevailed in the Middle States, the lower lake region, and thence westward to the Mississippi Valley, and southward to the Gulf and South Atlantic coasts. Cloudy weather and rain prevail in New-England and the St. Lawrence Valley. Southerly winds and light rain are reported from Minnesota.

The Mississippi River has fallen at St. Louis, Cairo, and Memphis, and risen three inches at New-Orleans. The Ohio has fallen at Cincinnati, Evansville, and Paducah.

PROBABILITIES.

For New-England, light rain will prevail, followed by cool weather, north-west to south-west winds, and rising barometer.

For the Middle States and the lower lake region generally clear weather, north and west winds, stationary to rising temperature, and rising barometer.

HENRI ROCHEFORT IN SAN FRANCISCO.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 21.—Henri Rochefort, who was a passenger on the steam-ship Mikado, from Australia, is now in this city.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT FROM PURE CARELESSNESS.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., May 21.—The engine of the early train north on the Syracuse and Northern Railroad yesterday morning went through the draw of the bridge over the river at Browerton, killing Engineer Wiggles and Conductor Church, who was on the locomotive. The fireman was slightly hurt. The accident was the result of pure carelessness on the part of the engineer. Church's body is still in the river.

THE WINTERMUTE TRIAL.

YANKTON, Dacotah, May 21.—In the Wintermute case to-day, after hearing the testimony of Mrs. McCook and her mother, the prosecution rested their case. The opening statement for the defense was then made by Mr. Sweet, in a speech four hours in length. The court then adjourned. The testimony for the defense begins to-morrow.

SOCIAL SCIENCE.

THIRD DAY'S SESSION OF THE ASSOCIATION.

CONFERENCE OF THE BOARDS OF HEALTH—PAPER ON "TENT HOSPITALS," BY DR. J. W. JENKINS—"SANITARY SCIENCE IN SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES," BY DR. A. L. CARROLL.

Yesterday morning a conference of Boards of Health in connection with the American Social Science Association was held in the parlors of the Young Men's Christian Association, Twenty-third street and Fourth avenue, at which Prof. Chandler, of the New-York Board of Health, presided. There was no business of public importance transacted. In the afternoon the association met, Jackson S. Schultz in the chair. He made a brief address on the subject of abattoirs, and said that no city has better facilities for a meat supply than New-York. Four papers were read at this session. The first was by Dr. Jenkins, on "Tent Hospitals;" the second by Dr. Carroll, on "Sanitary Science in Schools and Colleges;" the third by Mr. George T. Angell, on "The Protection of Animals," which was discussed by Mr. Henry Bergh and others, and the fourth, by Dr. D. F. Lincoln, of Boston, on "School Hygiene." Below is a report of the proceedings:

CONFERENCE OF BOARDS OF HEALTH.

A conference of Boards of Health met yesterday morning, Prof. C. F. Chandler, of the New-York City Board of Health, in the chair. Letters were read from the State Board of Virginia, Maryland, California, Louisiana, Michigan, and Minnesota, and delegates were present from the New-York City Board, the Massachusetts State Board, and the newly-appointed Sanitary Commission of New-Jersey. Dr. Bowditch, Chairman of the Massachusetts Board, and Dr. R. T. Davis, a member of that board, Dr. Ezra M. Hunt, Chairman of the New-Jersey Commission, Prof. Edward Howard, and Dr. Ellis, of the Maryland Board, and other representatives of sanatory science were present. An informal discussion and interchange of views took place, after which the conference adjourned.

THE AFTERNOON SESSION.

The third day's session of the American Social Science Association was held yesterday at Association Hall, Mr. Jackson S. Schultz in the chair. He alluded briefly to the work of the Health Department in this City during his administration, and to the difficulty which the board had experienced in inducing the butchers to erect abattoirs on the East and North Rivers. New-York had, he said, great facilities for procuring a large supply of meat, and we were not at all behind Paris as regards the health of the City. He called upon Dr. Jenkins to read the first paper.

PAPER ON "TENT HOSPITALS," BY DR. J. W. JENKINS.

Dr. J. Walker Jenkins, of Yonkers, read a paper on "Tent Hospitals," in which he claimed that the sufferings of the allied armies in the Crimean war first attracted attention to the subject of projecting a system of hospitals and hospital organization for the use of armies. This attention was stimulated by the subsequent experience of the Indian mutiny and other wars. Miss Nightingale's pamphlet, *Notes on Hospitals*, had undoubtedly first drawn this subject to the general attention and careful consideration of the public. The object of hospitals is *prima facie* to secure the recovery of the largest number of sick or wounded in the briefest possible period of time. The sick man in hospital is most likely to be soon restored by being treated in an isolated ward, with abundance of light and circulation of air. It has been found best to isolate them absolutely, as even in a two-story building, each story constituting a separate ward. Experiments showed that the emanations of impure air of one ward are sure to affect, in some degree, the atmosphere of the other. Dr. Parks, an eminent sanitary authority of the British Army, suggests that the buildings or tents be small, and that there be afforded as little opportunity as possible for the atmosphere, as well as the material of the structure, to become impregnated with morbid exhalations. He hoped to show that tents were not less adapted to purposes of permanent hospitals in time of peace than for temporary purposes during war. Their advantage was made apparent at Varna, in the French hospitals, in 1855, when it was observed that the proportion of successful treatment was much larger than in the cases where they were confined in the permanent structures. Dr. Krauss, of the Austrian Army, had paid a great deal of close attention to the subject during a period of ten years prior to 1860, and states in his reports that typhoid fever was more successfully treated in tents than in the permanent hospitals. Small-pox was also more successfully treated, and no pyæmia or gangrene was observed in any cases, whereas in the hospitals it was frequent. Dr. Hammond, Surgeon General of our armies during the war of the rebellion, says in his reports that it was found easier to treat all army diseases in tent hospitals, and especially all cases of wounded men. It was observed that cases of hospital gangrene engendered in wooden permanent hospitals were overcome with surprising rapidity upon the removal of the patients to the tents. The experience in the Franco-German war was very valuable, as here, perhaps, the completeness of a tent-hospital outfit and furniture was first secured. Three tents were set up by the American Ambulance on the borders of the Bois de Boulogne. They were warmed by stoves, with the smoke-pipes passing out of the tent underground, the tents being covered with "flies," or surtouts. The comparison of the results of treatment in the tents with the cases treated in the permanent hospitals was largely in favor of the former. The results of all the observations thus far made combined to show that tents should be made of cotton rather than of hempen or flaxen fabric, as being more permeable to air, and thereby facilitating ventilation. The floors should be of wood, placed, if possible, over a sandy or dry earth surface, and covered with rubber or oil-cloth. They should also be provided with the "fly," or double roof, this latter serving to keep the tent roof dry in wet weather and to shield it from the sun in warm weather. The walls of the tents should have openings along the eaves or ridge-seam so as to permit of upper ventilation, these points being protected by the "fly" in damp weather. The tents should be so constructed as to permit of the walls being lifted in pleasant weather. The heating apparatus should be of a description which would, by passing pipes under the ground, permit of an equable radiation of the warmth. In conclusion, the reader said it would be well if this association should lend its influence to aid in putting to a fuller trial the proposition of the authorities cited to establish permanent tent hospitals for use in cities. It was distinctly and confidently asserted that tent hospitals may be employed alike in Winter and Summer in temperate latitudes, and that the results of the treatment in them, whether of wounded or sick patients, will be found to justify the assertion.

The Chairman then requested Dr Elisha Harris, Register of Vital Statistics, New-York, to make some remarks. Dr. Harris said that in cases of sudden epidemics he thought that if the system described by Dr. Jenkins were adopted much alarm would be allayed, as the hospitals now do not allay alarm nor do they provide adequately for the safety of the sick. He then gave a description of an instance in which ship-fever cases had been treated under tents. A number of emigrant vessels arrived at Perth Amboy with a large number of sick on board, and as there were no buildings in which to receive them, impromptu hospitals were built for them in a grove, near a large spring. The roof was made of the sails of the vessels, and the sick had an abundance of pure air and water. Eighty-two patients were received in all, and they all recovered. Of four of the crew who were taken with the same fever, two died. Seven nurses who were taken sick all recovered. The doctor then went on to say that the experience of physicians was that exposure to the air is not dangerous, even though it be cold and frosty. Where pestilence occurs, and where there must be speedy care given to the sick, if Dr. Jenkins' plan could be adopted, it would be a public blessing.

Dr. Edward Lloyd Howard said he had not had much experience of tent hospitals in civil life, but that he had had considerable experience during four years in the Confederate army, and in that time he had been convinced that in the tents the condition of the sick was far superior to that of those in the hospitals and houses. He concluded by saying that it would almost be better instead of erecting edifices of brick and stone, as we do now, to put up frame buildings and burn them down every year or two.

SANITARY SCIENCE IN SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES.

Dr. Alfred L. Carroll next read a paper on "Sanitary Science in Schools and Colleges." Hygiene should, he said, pave the road for all other human advances—commercial, intellectual, and even moral. The most competent observers are inclined to attribute habitual crime in many instances to physical degeneration, and they have, he said, ecclesiastical authority for the assertion that the form of a man's religious belief is intimately connected with the state of his digestive organs, and yet there is no subject of which mankind at large is more deplorably ignorant than of this code of health. With very few exceptions, our undergraduate academies are content to leave hygiene as a mystery of purely medical doctrine, forgetting that the preservation of health is a matter which almost exclusively concerns the non-medical public, whose intercourse with physicians seldom begins until after violation of sanitary laws has induced actual disease, when the time for the "ounce of prevention" is past and the "pound of cure" alone is sought. It is to the lack of rudimentary knowledge, which every one should possess, that we owe more than half the mortality of the world and a very much larger proportion of its sickness. To this are due the appalling death-rate of infancy, the slow devitalization of children in overcrowded, ill-ventilated schoolrooms, the crippling of operatives in deleterious trades, the myriad evil effects of sewage poisoning, the generation and perpetuation of endemic disease, the ravages of epidemic contagions, and less directly, but perhaps almost as surely, a great part of the intemperance and moral decadence which are so often the consequences, as the causes of insanitary conditions among the poorer classes. Nowhere is sufficient prominence accorded to hygiene. Of the thirty-seven colleges in the United States he knew of but four that have chairs of hygiene. Hygiene should be made an essential feature of every grade of education, and taught with the thoroughness it merits. From the lowest form up to the graduating class of every college he would give it a progressive course. No more effective method could be devised for the suppression of ignorant quackery than to teach the public something of the philosophy of life and health, and no better legacy could be prepared for posterity than to tell those who are to give birth to coming generations how to fulfill their parental duties and to transmit an unimpaired inheritance of health to their heirs.

PROTECTION OF ANIMALS.

Mr. George T. Angell, of Boston, read a paper on protection of animals, particularly in regard to transportation. He alluded to their intellectual qualities, the language by which they communicated to each other, the belief of a majority of the human race in their immortality, which had been advocated by John Wesley, Jeremy Taylor, Coleridge, Lamartine, and other eminent men. In regard to the transportation of animals four general propositions were presented: That our Eastern markets are largely supplied with the meats of animals brought long distances; that a large portion of these meats are taken from animals more or less diseased, and some from animals that have died died of disease; that the eating of these meats produces disease; and that it is impossible to detect these meats after they have been dressed. He then gave a description of the manner in which cattle are transported from Texas and the Western States, crowded into cars so that a large percentage die on the road, and many of them are dressed to save them from a speedy death. The loss by shrinkage on animals so transported amounts to nearly 100 pounds each, and this loss takes from the bodies of healthy animals even the best and most nutricious portions. Statements from reports of boards of health of different cities were quoted to show that this treatment of animals in transit causes a large proportion of the meats to be unfit for food, and that meats thus dressed cannot be detected. Obstinate and fatal diseases are caused by the consumption of these meats. The next point was the proper mode of slaughtering animals for food. Experiments and authorities were cited to show that cruelties and pains inflicted upon animals affected the meat. The milk of milch cows when cruelly treated is unfit for use, causing sickness, and perhaps death, to the consumer. Calves for market are kept for several days without nourishment before being killed, and are bled in the mean time to make the veal white, which makes the veal unwholesome. Sheep are sent to market in cold weather, and they suffer with cold until they are killed. Poultry are suffocated in transportation. All these things endanger the public health. In some parts of Europe it is the custom to kill fish as soon as they are taken from the water, for it is thought that the flesh is found to be better than of those that have suffered before dying. He then referred to the means of transportation, and said that cattle cars had been invented in which they may be brought to market in good condition, and they ought to be used. An abattoir has been constructed in Brighton, Mass., so that all animals can be killed mercifully. This should be the model for all, and inspectors should be appointed to see that animals are fed up to the time of killing, and to see that they are properly killed. To protect milch cows and birds, and to stop all cruelty, the remedy is to circulate information and to foment humane education. In conclusion, he said that the objects of the societies for the prevention of cruelty to animals were, first, the enactment and enforcement of laws; second, faithful inspection at the cattle markets and slaughter-houses, and third, general humane education.

This paper was discussed by Mr. Henry Bergh and others, all urging humane treatment for the animal.

SCHOOL HYGIENE.

Dr. D. F. Lincoln, Secretary of the Department on Health, next read a report on School Hygiene. The Department of Health, he said, had been paying attention to this subject of late, and had drawn up a list of thirteen topics which covered, or nearly covered, the ground in question. These were: Heating and Ventilation, Light, (Condition of Scholars' Eyes;) Seats, (Deformities Traceable to Them;) Architectural Plans, Apparatus Employed in Instruction, Gymnastics, Condition of Nervous System, Organ of Hearing, Organs of Pelvic Cavity, Drinking Water, Sewage and Water-closets, Commissioners for Scientific Inspection of School Areas, and Project of a Law Establishing the Office of the Medical Inspector of Schools. In reference to the first point, he said that the air furnished for the use of the school-room should be heated before it was brought into the room. It should not be roasted, so to speak, but should contain sufficient moisture. The method of its removal when polluted was not, he said, a wholly settled question. Good ventilation, he considered, must be expensive for the reason that the expulsion of impure air was accomplished by a great deal of heat which was absolutely thrown away. Adequate ventilation in a crowded room implied a dangerous amount of draft of air. Scarcely a school-room existed that was not so crowded that any attempt to bring in enough fresh air would be impossible. The remedy, he conceived, was only to be found by placing fewer scholars in one room. With reference to the second point, Dr. Lincoln said it was well known from foreign sources that school work was bad for scholars' eyes. The best-known series of observations upon this point came from Dr. Cohn, of the Prussian town of Breslau. The German nation was a spectacled nation, and he thought it might be safely affirmed that near-sight had begun to prevail very largely among those families in our own country in which the children, for a generation or two, had been thoroughly trained in studies which were not accomplishments. School seats, Dr. Lincoln said, were bad when the scholar could stand up between desk and seat, because in such a construction the scholar in sitting had to lean forward very much. Seats with too little support or uncomfortable support increased the natural restlessness of the children. In referring to the effects of school life upon the nervous system, Dr. Lincoln protested against the lamented perversion and inversion of what ought to be the sum of all school life, by the system of grading, useless drill for examinations, rank lists, confinement to painfully dull subjects, exclusion of a right training of the pupils' powers of observation, and the like processes. It was not, they thought, stepping out of their functions as health officers to insist upon the incorrectness of the school routine now prevalent. The mental discipline of a child, his efficiency in all that made him a good pupil, was greatly injured by too long vacations. His *morale* was good in proportion as he came into friendly relations with his teacher. Yet it was a known fact that in our great public schools it was next to impossible for a teacher with forty, fifty, or sixty pupils changed every year, to be to them anything more than an impersonation of fixed fate and absolute will. Dr. Lincoln mentioned as a new fact that there prevailed among school-teachers to some extent a form of deafness largely due to the intense nervous strain brought upon their systems. The organ of hearing suffered through a mode of nervous exhaustion and breaking down. Among the projects which the Department of Health desired to have carried out was that of organized inspection of schools within given areas. They had thought it worth their while to charge one of their number, a member of the Bar, with the preparation of a form of law establishing the office of Inspector of Public Schools. Such were the leading topics which they had thought worthy of attention among the great variety of subjects included under school hygiene. In a year they hoped to invite public attention to elaborate reports upon these points.

A lady in the audience rose, and said that she attributed much of the injury to the eyes of the school children to the overheating of the rooms. A gentleman then remarked that it was not the school rooms only, but that all our public halls were kept too hot; that he had tried to call attention to it before, but had not succeeded, and therefore took advantage of this opportunity.

The session then adjourned.

A SLOW SHIP.

The San Francisco *Call* of the 14th inst. gives the following respecting the voyage of the Austrian bark Luigi from Port Said to San Francisco: "The Luigi arrived here yesterday morning. She left Port Said March 21, 1873, and experienced heavy weather thence to the Straits of Gibraltar. On the 12th of April she put into Cagliari, a haven on the Island of Sardinia, to repair damages and obtain provisions. She sailed on the 3d of May, and put into Santa Catharina, Brazil, on the 1st of August, with the loss of spars and sails. The damage was repaired, and she sailed again on the 25th of September, 1873. After this she encountered heavy weather, losing sails, spars, &c., and put into Montevideo Oct. 5. Her repairs were completed, and she sailed on the 16th of January, 1874. She passed through the Straits of Le Maire on the 5th of February. She was twenty-four days from 50° south in the Atlantic to 50° south in the Pacific, with a continuance of heavy westerly gales. Thence to the equator the Luigi experienced strong breezes and squally weather. The equator was crossed on the 14th of April in longitude 118° west. Thence to port the vessel experienced heavy weather. The Luigi wouldn't be the right sort of a ship to employ for the relief of a famine-stricken city."

FORTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION—May 21.

SENATE.

The Senate met at 1 o'clock.

THE PACIFIC MAIL SUBSIDY.

Mr. SCOTT, of Pennsylvania, presented resolutions of the Pennsylvania Legislature, instructing Senators and Representatives in Congress from that State to oppose any cancellation of the contract entered into by the Postmaster General for the carrying of the mails to China and Japan, if it be shown that there has been due diligence used in the construction of the required ships. A long preamble to the resolutions recites that the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company were the lowest accepted bidders, and that the company proceeded to have vessels built in good faith, meanwhile performing the desired service in other vessels. Referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

CUSTOMS REGULATIONS—COMPENSATION OF OFFICERS.

Mr. FENTON introduced a bill to establish the compensation of certain Customs officers, to regulate the service in the collection of Customs at the various ports in the United States, and the disposition of fines, penalties, and forfeitures incurred under the laws relating to Customs, which was referred to the Finance Committee. The bill provides that instead of the salaries, moieties, and perquisites, of whatever description, now received by Customs officers, there shall be paid to them specified annual salaries, which the bill proceeds to prescribe in detail. Among them are the following: For Collector of the Port of New-York, $15,000; Collectors of Boston and San Francisco, $10,000; Collectors of Portland, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and New-Orleans, $8,000; Collector at Chicago and Surveyors of Customs at St. Louis and Cincinnati, each $6,000; Naval Officer and Surveyor of New-York, $10,000 each; Naval Officers and Surveyors of Boston and San Francisco, $5,000, and at Philadelphia, Baltimore, and New-Orleans, $4,000 each. All other Naval Officers are to be abolished. The bill also contains many provisions taken from Mr. Fenton's previous bill on the same subject.

THE MOUTH OF THE MISSISSIPPI.

Mr. WEST, from the Committee on Transportation Routes, reported a bill for the improvement of the mouth of the Mississippi River, which is the bill amended by that committee, and adopted as a substitute on the 18th inst. by the House Committee on Railways and Canals, providing for the acceptance of the proposals of James B. Eads for deepening the channel of one of the outlets of the Mississippi River by what is known as the Eads Jetty plan. The written report accompanying the bill presents the arguments already published in support of this plan, and, as one of the reasons for preferring it to the rival project of constructing the Fort St. Phillip Canal, says: "An individual of high character and position, with great reputation as a successful engineer, proposes to test the question whether an open river mouth can be made for the Mississippi to the sea at an expense, if successful, no greater than attending the construction of the much less desirable canal, and not to be paid for unless success is attained, neither involving any responsibility to the Government in case of his failure, nor unreasonably delaying the fulfillment of the plans decided on by the engineers of the army. And your committee cannot take the responsibility of saying that he shall not be allowed to make the attempt, because it cannot be demonstrated that it cannot succeed until he be permitted to make the attempt, even at his own cost and risk. To make it an open river mouth is the first desideratum. If a private individual shall demonstrate that it cannot be so made, that demonstration will be worth millions to the Government, leading with entire certainty to the adoption of the Fort St. Phillip Canal as the only alternative for the outlet which is to work such incalculable benefit in the future.

CIVIL RIGHTS.

The Senate then resumed the consideration of the Civil Rights bill.

Mr. JOHNSTON, of Virginia, spoke in opposition thereto, and argued that in his State colored people were now kindly treated and had equal rights under the law. Any attempt to bring about social equality would only increase prejudice.

Mr. MORTON spoke in reply to the argument of Mr. Thurman made yesterday. He contended that the bill was constitutional, and Congress had full power to enforce the provisions of the fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution by appropriate legislation. The great object of the fourteenth amendment was for the purpose of establishing equality of the races.

Mr. MERRIMON inquired if the State should think proper to provide separate schools for males and females, would the Federal Government have the power to prohibit such separation.

Mr. MORTON said the State could make such a law, but there must be no exclusion on account of race. The States were at liberty to establish common schools or not, as they thought proper, but if they did establish them all must be admitted.

Mr. BOUTWELL said the public school was an epitome of life, and in it children were taught the requirements and conditions of life not to be gained afterward. He therefore favored mixed schools, and said it would be in the highest degree inexpedient to either establish or tolerate separate schools. In the public schools the doctrine of human equality could be taught, and it was the chief means to secure the perpetuity of republican institutions. In the large cities it would be possible to establish separate schools, but he was against it as a matter of policy. In a large portion of the South separate schools could not be established, and no attempt would be made to do so. In speaking of the constitutionality of the bill he said, with all due respect to the Supreme Court of the United States, he thought it made a mistake when it intimated, in the New-Orleans slaughter-house case, that there were two classes of rights enjoyed by the citizen—those derived from the General Government and those derived from the State. In his opinion, the first privileges and immunities enjoyed by the citizens were derived from the General Government. He would not now speak of the general question of the constitutionality of the bill, but desired to call the attention of the Senate to the amendment submitted by him some days ago, which proposes to strike out of the first section the words "and also of common schools and public institutions of learning or benevolence supported wholly or in part by general taxation," and insert in lieu thereof, "and also of every common school and public institution of learning or benevolence endowed by the United States, or that may hereafter be endowed by any State, or supported, in whole or in part, by public taxation."

Mr. STOCKTON said his colleague (Mr. Frelinghuysen) in reporting the bill had quoted from the decision of the Supreme Court in the New-Orleans slaughter-house case in support of the bill. Other Senators who favored it had quoted from that decision in its behalf; but the Senator from Massachusetts (Mr. Boutwell) was frank and had candidly told the Senate in his opinion the court in that decision erred, and he saw that it was too absurd to quote it here in favor of this bill. He spoke at some length as to the power of the General Government over States, but before concluding his argument Mr. COOPER moved that the Senate proceed to the consideration of executive business.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN gave notice that to-morrow he would ask the Senate to remain in session and finish the bill.

Mr. ALCORN said he hoped there would be nothing to prevent a full and free discussion upon it.

POST OFFICE AND PENSION BILLS.

The Post Office and Pension Appropriation bills were received from the House and referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

The Senate then, at 4:15, proceeded to the consideration of executive business, and after a short time the doors were reopened and the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

THE POST OFFICE AND PENSION APPROPRIATION BILLS.

The House at 11:30 A. M. went into Committee of the Whole on the Post Office Appropriation bill, Mr. Scofield, of Pennsylvania, in the chair, and it was disposed of without any discussion or important change.

THE PENSION BILL.

The committee took up the Pension Appropriation bill, appropriating $29,980,000. It contains a provision that the pension agents' fee of thirty cents shall be reduced to twenty cents.

The committee then rose and reported to the House the Post Office and the Pension Appropriation bills.

A vote was taken by yeas and nays on the amendment adopted yesterday in Committee of the Whole to let the annual and monthly reports of the Agricultural Department pass through the mails free, and it was agreed to—yeas 134, nays 71—as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Adams, Albright, Arthur, Ashe, Atkins, Averill, Barry, Beck, Bell, Biery, Bland, Blount, Bowen, Bright, Bromberg, Buckner, Bundy, Burchard, Butler of Tennessee, Cain, Caldwell, Cannon, Cason, Clark of Missouri, Clements, Clymer, Cobb of Kansas, Coburn, Comingo, Conger, Cook, Corwin, Crittenden, Crutchfield, Darrall, Dobbins, Donnan, Dunnell, Durham, Eldredge, Fort, Freeman, Giddings, Glover, Hancock, Harmer, Harris of Georgia, Harris of Virginia, Harrison, Hatcher, Havens, Hays, Hazelton of Wisconsin, Hazelton of New-Jersey, Hereford, Herndon, Hodges, Holman, Hunter, Hunton, Hyde, Kendall, Killinger, Knapp, Lamport, Lawrence, Leach, Lowe, Magee, McDill of Louisiana, McKee, McLean, Mills, Mitchell, Moore, Morey, Myers, Neal, Negley, Nesmith, Niblack, Orr, Orth, Packer, Parker of Missouri, Perry, Pike, Platt of Virginia, Platt of New-York, Parman, Randall, Rapier, Ray, Read, Rice, Robbins, Rusk, Sawyer, Sener, Sessions, Shanks, Sheats, Sheldon, Sherwood, Shoemaker, Sloan, Smith of Pennsylvania, Smith of Virginia, Smith of North Carolina, Snyder, Southard, Speer, Standeford, Stowell, Strawbridge, Thomas, Thornburgh, Todd, Townsend, Vance, Waddell, Wallace, Walls, White, Whitehead, Whitthorne, Wilber, Williams of Indiana, Willie, Wilshire, Wilson of Iowa, Wolfe, Wood, Young of Kentucky—134.

NAYS—Messrs. Albert, Archer, Bradley, Buffinton, Burrows, Cessna, Clark of New-Jersey, Cox, Crossland, Crounse, Curtis, Danford, Dawes, Eames, Foster, Frye, Garfield, Gunckel, Harris of Massachusetts, Hathorn, Hawley of Illinois, Hendee, G. F. Hoar, Hoskins, Houghton, Kasson, Kellogg, Lawson, Luttrell, Lynch, McCrary, MacDougall, Merriam, Milliken, Monroe, Morrison, Niles, O'Brien, O'Neill, Packard, Page, Parker of New-Hampshire, Parsons, Pendleton, Phelps, Poland, Potter, Rainey, Ransier, E. H. Roberts, Robinson of Illinois, Sayler of Indiana, Sayler of Ohio, Scofield, Smith of Louisiana, Smith of New-York, Smith of Ohio, Sprague, Stanard, Starkweather, Stone, Storm, Tremain, Tyner, Ward of Illinois, Ward of New-Jersey, Wells, Whitehouse, Willard of Vermont, Willard of Michigan, Williams of Michigan—71.

Both bills were then passed.

THE SANBORN CONTRACTS.

Mr. FOSTER, of Ohio, called up the bill to repeal the law under which the Sanborn contracts were made.

Mr. POLAND, of Vermont, suggested that as Mr. Butler was still absent on account of sickness, and as the matter was understood to interest that gentleman somewhat, it should not be proceeded with in his absence.

Mr. FOSTER said he had been informed by some of Mr. Butler's friends that it would be several days before he would be able to attend the sessions of the House, and that he was willing that the subject should be proceeded with in his absence.

Mr. POLAND said that he had had no communication with Mr. Butler, and that, under the explanation made, he had no objection to the consideration of the matter now.

Mr. FOSTER, of Ohio, then proceeded to address the House in a review of the questions connected with the Sanborn contract, all of which are already familiar to the public. He then criticised Mr. Butler's speech some months ago in defense of the Sanborn contract and in regard to the Treasury officials. He said that he could not overlook their carelessness and general loose management, and that their attempts to shift the responsibilities from one to the other was discreditable to all of them. It was impossible to determine exactly where the responsibility for the maladministration of the law rested, but it rested somewhere in the Treasury Department. He did not intend to reflect on the integrity of the Secretary. In fact, there was nothing to show that any Treasury official had had any corrupt connection with Sanborn. In conclusion, he complimented the Republican Party for its courage in purifying itself, and said that Republicans were determined to have it understood that whenever and wherever a corrupt official head presented itself there should be a Republican club raised to hit it.

The matter went over without action.

A bill for the admission of New-Mexico as a State coming up as a special order, Mr. MCKEE, of Mississippi, Chairman of the Committee on Territories, from which the bill was reported, addressed the House in support of the measure.

Mr. ELKINS, of New-Mexico, followed with a speech in favor of the bill.

Mr. POTTER, of New-York, opposed the bill, and called attention to the fact that although it is twenty-six years since New-Mexico was organized as a Territory, its population by the last census was only 91,470. There was no flow of Northern immigration into it, such as made Illinois what it is to-day in comparison with what it was twenty-six years ago. He could not see what advantage it would be to the people of New-Mexico to have its laws passed by a State Legislature rather than by a Territorial Legislature beyond having two gentlemen sent to the Senate. He denied that it was for the public general interest of the United States to admit New-Mexico as a State. What had the United States to gain in that regard? On what principle of moral obligation had a population of 100,000 in any portion of the country a right to demand representation in the Senate on an equality with four or five million people, unless they had been already incorporated into the Government? The inequality of representation in the Senate was now far too great. Out of seventy-four Senators, sixteen represented a majority of the people of the United States, and fifty-eight the minority. It was, therefore, most absurd to call this a popular Government, and he would not aggravate that absurdity by allowing a handful of people in the South-west to send two more men to the Senate to override the voice of the great States which were now in such a minority in that body. They had got far enough already from a republican government, and it was time to stop, unless there was some good reason for going further. He did not believe that a great country like this could be governed by a minority. He declared himself absolutely opposed to the admission of any new State with a small population, unless there was some other ruling reason for its admission. He could not conceive why in the present condition of the Government such a thing should be allowed. He thought it a most unwise and mistaken policy.

Mr. G. F. HOAR thought that there were two good and sufficient reasons why New-Mexico should not be admitted as a State. One was that five-sixths of its people over ten years of age could not read and write, and a very large proportion of its people did not understand the English language. It seemed to him not discreet, when the Government was obliged to use the strong hand of the Federal power to keep down mobs and contests in Arkansas and Louisiana, and other States, to admit into this Commonwealth of States this little corporation of one hundred thousand people in New-Mexico.

Mr. KASSON, of Iowa, reminded Mr. Hoar that it was not consistent for such a distinguished man of the Republican Party which had given suffrage to four million of negroes in the South, to object to the admission of New-Mexico because a large portion of its population was uneducated. The Republican Party could take no such ground without going back on its record. He asked Mr. Hoar to point to one instance during the twenty-six years' occupation of New-Mexico by the Federal Government in which one building had been destroyed, one church or school-house assailed, one man hanged by a vigilance committee, one single violation by any man of the community of the laws of sobriety and good order. Educated or not educated, injustice should not be done an orderly, law-abiding people like those of New-Mexico, who could safely challenge comparison with those of Anglo-Saxon descent. Ignorant though they might be, they had shown in the choice of a Delegate that they knew whom to elect. In reply to one of Mr. Potter's arguments, he reminded him that some of the most distinguished men in the annals of the Senate—the present Senator from Nebraska, (Mr. Jones,) Benton, Clay, and others—had come from States of small population.

The debate then closed, and the bill was passed—yeas 160, nays 54.

THE CURRENCY.

Mr. MAYNARD, of Tennessee, from the Committee on Banking and Currency, reported on the Senate substitute for the Currency bill, and gave notice that he would ask action on it next Monday.

The House then, at 4:40 P. M., adjourned.

BROOKLYN INDICTED OFFICIALS.

The Court of Sessions of Kings County was crowded, yesterday morning, by citizens anxious to witness the arraignment and hear the pleas of the Commissioners of Charities to the indictment recently found against them. Shortly after Judge Moore took his seat on the bench the Charity Commissioners, with their counsel, and Messrs. Sprague and Badeau, also accompanied by counsel, entered the court-room. In the cases of Badeau and Sprague it was understood that a day would be set for trial, as they have already pleaded not guilty. After the transaction of some preliminary business, District Attorney Winslow, addressing Judge Moore, said there were a number of indictments now pending in this court, which would not be tried there, and he had, therefore, notified the accused and their counsel to appear this morning that they might be made acquainted with the times of trial of the various indictments against them. As the cases were not to be tried in the Sessions, that court could make no order in the matter, and the notice was, therefore, to a certain extent, informal, and given for the convenience of counsel. He would further state that as the court which would try these cases would have but a limited time in which to do so, any request for postponement was not in his power to grant. On the third day of June he intended to begin the trial of the case of the people against the Commissioners of Charities. On the conclusion of that trial, he would begin the case of the people against Sprague. On the end of that, the case of the people against Badeau; and following that, the case of the people against Gill.

Mr. D. P. Barnard said that he appeared as counsel for Messrs. Sprague and Badeau, and that he intended to oppose any transfer of those cases from the court in which they now were. In the case of Sprague, there had been four indictments found, which all grew out of the same transactions; that at the time of pleading to the indictments it was expressly understood and agreed with Mr. Britton that their plea should not prevent them from availing themselves of the right to plead a former acquittal in the other indictments in case Sprague should be tried on one and found not guilty. That the four indictments were almost identical; that the only difference consisted in the leaving out in some cases of the word "felonious," and the omission in others of the term "embezzled," and that, at the proper time, he should apply to the court to withdraw the plea of not guilty and enter the special plea of a former acquittal, in accordance with the understanding with the former District Attorney in the presence of the court. As to the Badeau case, he should oppose the transfer on the ground that the Governor could not make a court specially for that case. It was a matter of notoriety that Gov. Dix in the matter of the Britton investigation had expressed an opinion as to Mr. Badeau's guilt. And he should insist that no Governor-made Judge or Governor-made court should take a case away from the regularly constituted courts. The District Attorney has no power to remove a case without consent of parties unless upon proper notice and on proper grounds. He (Barnard) should oppose any such motion. It was dangerous to allow courts to be constituted by Government expressly to convict persons. History shows this, and the whole course of jurisprudence, both in this country and in the countries of which we are the outgrowth, is intended to prevent such a procedure.

District Attorney Winslow replied that there was no motion before the court; that he had merely given the counsel notice to prepare themselves.

Judge Moore said that he did not understand that there was any agreement as to the date of trial, and he supposed notice must be given before there would be anything before the court.

The District Attorney said that he wished to know if for any reason any of the accused would not be ready to go on on the days named.

Mr. Barnard thought that he would not be able to get ready in the Badeau case, and that Ex-District Attorney Rodman had intimated that he would not be required to get ready so soon.

Gen. Tracy said he appeared in pursuance of a notice that his clients would be required to plead. District Attorney Winslow said he did not know of any such notice; that they were summoned merely to prevent surprise hereafter. After some further conversation between counsel the ordinary business of the court was taken up, and the matter of the indictments against the officials allowed to drop, without any conclusion being reached. No motion has yet been made to transfer the case of the indicted officials from the Court of Sessions to the Special Court of Oyer and Terminer, and if such a motion should be made and denied, the principal object in calling the Special Term of the Oyer and Terminer would, as it appears now, be defeated. The court, however, can be utilized for the trial of the minor cases, thus giving opportunity to the Judges of the Court of Sessions to try the indictments against the county officials.

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

ANOTHER REPORT ON THE STREET-CLEANING FRAUDS—PROPOSED REMOVAL OF THE POLICE COMMISSIONERS.

In the Board of Aldermen, yesterday, the special committee to whom was referred the communication of Mayor Havemeyer on the street-cleaning frauds presented a voluminous report, to which was appended a resolution demanding the removal of the Police Commissioners. The report recites that the excuse given by the Mayor for his apathy in the matter, namely, that the Legislative committee who made the investigation "was appointed for partisan purposes," is without foundation, as both political parties were represented on the committee. The report then refers to the action of the Legislature on the subject, and asks what reasons have the people of this City to complain about the interference of the State authorities in our Municipal affairs, if our City Magistrates decline to exercise the power conferred upon them for remedying the evils under which we suffer, and excuse their neglect of performing their duties with the assertion that if a sufficient cause for action should exist the State Legislature would certainly make use of it. Specific charges, substantiated by testimony, (says the report,) are not indispensable to enable the Mayor to exercise the power conferred upon him by the charter to remove and suspend heads of departments; a sufficient cause is all that is required, and such a cause is certainly furnished by the Committee on the Affairs of Cities in regard to the management of the Street-cleaning Bureau. In addition, the testimony taken in the proceedings of John Kelly and others against Commissioner Charlick in the Supreme Court for alleged violation of the Election law, in removing Democratic inspectors from the Twenty-first Election District, was relied upon to justify the Mayor in taking action on the matter. Many extracts from the evidence were embodied in the report, which closed as follows:

> The report on the investigation of the Street-cleaning Bureau shows a lamentable inefficiency and a culpable negligence of the whole Board of Police then in office, although spoliation is traced only to some of the subordinates of the Street-cleaning Bureau. The investigation in the Supreme Court proved a flagrant violation of the laws by two of the Police Commissioners, and, therefore, in morals as well as in law their removal must be considered a public necessity. It is to be feared, and numerous symptoms indicate this apprehension only to be too well founded, that the inefficiency, negligence, corruption, and defiance of laws, which are proved to exist in the Street-cleaning and Election Bureaus are not restricted to these two offices, but pervades more or less every branch of the Police Department.
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> Your committee therefore recommend to resolve that, in view of the facts and statements enumerated in the foregoing report, it is the imperative duty of his Honor the Mayor to suspend and remove the Police Commissioners who are responsible for the demoralization existing in their department, in accordance with the provisions of the act to reorganize the local Government of the City of New-York, and to reconstruct the Board of Police by the nomination of gentlemen as members of that board, whose character and standing in the community will be a guarantee of their able, faithful, and honest management of the important trusts conferred by the laws on the Police Department.
>
> OSWALD OTTENDORFER, }
> S. V. R. COOPER, } Special
> EDWARD GILON. } Committee.

Two members of the committee, Messrs. McCafferty and Falconer, did not sign the report. On motion of Alderman Monheimer it was laid over for consideration.

A resolution was adopted discharging the committee from the further consideration of the resolutions in relation to the underground railroad project.

The board then authorized the Controller to pay the following bills incurred during the reception of Sir Lambton Lorraine: Thomas S. Brennan, $1,200 23 for entertainment; C. S. Grafulla, $140 for band of music; Benjamin F. Brady, $166 50 for engrossing resolutions, &c., and Gen. Joseph C. Pinckney, $153 92 for disbursements.

After passing several unimportant resolutions, the session was closed.

TRIAL OF CALLENDER, THE EX-BANK EXAMINER.

The trial of Charles Callender, the Ex-Bank Examiner for this district, was continued yesterday, in the United States Circuit Court, before Judge Benedict. On the previous day United States Assistant District Attorney Purdy tried to prove by Theodore M. Davis, the Receiver of the Ocean National Bank, that the collateral securities given by Callender for the loans he received from that institution were worthless, and were used simply for giving what in reality was a bribe the color of a loan. The court refused to admit this manner of proof, when it appeared that the witness had no knowledge at the time the securities were deposited of their marketable or intrinsic value then. Subsequently acquired knowledge of the facts he ruled to be incompetent testimony. He intimated that the proper manner of proving their value at that time was by the testimony of brokers and bankers who had a general knowledge of all stocks. In accordance with that intimation the Government yesterday morning examined Mr. K. Soutter, who was possessed of such knowledge. He said that he had never heard of the Portage Lake bonds until the first trial of Callender, and that the other collateral securities given by him to the Ocean Bank were not known on "the street." John S. Hartshorn, the Cashier of the Ocean Bank, testified, as on the former trial, to the over-drafts of the defendant on that bank. Le Grand Lockwood and George W. Dougherty also testified that they had never heard of such bonds and stocks. C. M. Jordan, Cashier of the Third National Bank, testified that the check for $35,000, drawn by defendant on that bank in October, 1871, was valueless. John M. Crane, the Cashier of the Shoe and Leather Bank, testified that his check for $16,000 on that institution was valueless. B. T. Brundige, Cashier of the Union Square Bank, was asked if Callender had borrowed money from his bank in November, 1871. Counsel for the defense objected, on the ground that a charge cannot be proved by showing that the defendant committed a similar crime. This gave rise to an argument which lasted until the court adjourned.

ON THE ROAD TO OLD QUARTERS.

An examination was held yesterday by Justice Murray, at Jefferson Market Police Court, into the case of James Wilson, alias "Al" Wilson, and Wm. Dougherty, alias "Long Doc," arrested on a charge of breaking into the store of Vincent Vigouroux, No. 764 Broadway, on Monday night, and stealing ninety-three dozen of cambric handkerchiefs, valued at $2,000. Emil Vincent Vigouroux, a son of the owner of the store broken into, fully identified two handkerchiefs found upon Wilson as part of his father's property. The prisoners were held for trial, and the following is their record: Dougherty was arrested three years ago on a charge of committing (in company with one Jim Munday, now in State's Prison) a desperate burglary on a piano factory in Twenty-sixth street. He was indicted and put under bail, which he forfeited by leaving the City. He is only three months out of a Massachusetts State Prison, where he served two years and six months for burglary. Capt. Byrnes had a bench-warrant for his arrest on the old charge in his pocket, which he would have arrested him on had it been necessary. Wilson, his comrade, is only three weeks in this City, having arrived here from Sing Sing, where he also put in two years and a half.

COLLEGE OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

The annual examination for advancement of the students of the College of the City of New-York will commence on Friday, June 5, and end on Monday, June 15. The results will be publicly announced in the chapel of the college, on Friday, June 19. The scholars from the public schools who desire admission to the Introductory Department will assemble to receive their tickets and numbers on Friday, May 29, and the examinations will be conducted on Monday and Tuesday following. The following are the subjects in which the candidates must be proficient: Spelling, arithmetic, grammar, reading, history, writing, algebra, and geography. The results of these examinations will be made public on Saturday, June 6. The competition for prizes is to take place on Monday, June 1, for the Riggs prize; on Monday, June 15, for the Claflin medals, and on Tuesday, June 16, for the French prize. The Executive Committee have designated Friday, May 29, for the Kelly prize debate, and Tuesday, June 23, for prize speaking. The Commencement exercises will be held in the Academy of Music, on Thursday, June 25.

SUIT AGAINST CHARLICK'S RAILWAY FOR $70,000.

Among the civil cases before the recent adjourned term of the Suffolk County Circuit at Riverhead, was one entitled "The People of the State of New-York vs. The Long Island Railroad Company," in which action was brought to recover $70,000, being the amount of penalties for one year, and interest, from February, 1872, to February, 1873, at the rate of $250 a day, for ten cars at $25 a day, which sum is fixed by the statute for each offense of omitting to provide proper receptacles for coal water in each passenger car, with necessary vessels for drinking. The case was postponed by application of defendants, who were not ready for trial, but who stipulated to be ready at the Circuit in Kings County, and to take the examinations of all foreign witnesses to be used at the time of the trial. The purpose of this action, it is claimed by the prosecution, is to promote the better comfort of passengers on the eastern extremity of the Long Island Railroad, which has heretofore been neglected.

CITY TREASURY.

Controller Green reports the following disbursements and receipts of the Treasury yesterday: Disbursements—Claims paid, number of warrants forty-three, amounting to $47,810 09; pay-rolls paid, number of warrants two, amounting to $5,729 87; total number of warrants forty-five, amounting to $53,540 96. Receipts—From taxes of 1873 and interest, $6,387 85; from arrears of taxes, assessments, and interest, $12,662 40; from collection of assessments and interest, $24,200 71; from market rents, &c., (Bureau of City Revenue,) $3,692 80; from water rents, $6,330 31; from permits to tap water pipes, $112; from Bureau of Permits, Mayor's office, $1,085; from licenses, Mayor's office, $434 25; from copying papers, &c., Controller's office, $1 80; total, $54,956 92.

THE BRINCKLEY DIVORCE CASE.

The Brinckley divorce case was resumed before Judge Van Brunt in the Supreme Court yesterday morning, when Mr. Beach, counsel for the plaintiff, continued the cross-examination of Mr. Brinckley, the defendant. At times Mr. Brinckley was very much confused. In regard to the diary which had been offered in the testimony of the plaintiff, the fact was at length drawn from Mr. Brinckley that he had seen the book, or one like it, upon the centre-table in the plaintiff's room. He had understood that she kept a diary, but had never had the curiosity to open it and examine its contents. He had endeavored to influence the plaintiff to accept the house and lot, but she said that she didn't want real estate. She wanted money, and $100 a month would not be sufficient to support her.

Mr. Beach then inquired about Mr. Brinckley's acquaintances in New-Orleans, which were referred to in the diary. Mr. Brinckley replied that he associated with Mr. Hoag, Mr. Burns, and others, and that they frequently played "draw poker" together.

"What was the ante?" asked Mr. Beach. Gen. Anthon said, "Now I object; I don't know what an ante is, and I don't believe that the jury do. I think that question ought to be explained." Mr. Beach replied, "If you'll come around to my office, General, I'll show you how the game is played." [Great laughter.] After order had been restored, Mr. Brinckley said that they played only a small game, $1 ante and $10 limit.

"You call that a small game, do you?" asked Mr. Beach.

"Yes," answered Mr. Brinckley.

James P. McElrath was then called. He testified that he was the Chief of Police in December, 1867, in the City of St. Paul. He became acquainted with the plaintiff at that time. She telegraphed him, and afterward sent him a letter concerning the recovery of $5,000 or $6,000 worth of diamonds. She was known as Mrs. Lawson. She said that one Clark, a night watchman in the Park Place Hotel, had stated that he looked over the transom of the door of her room, and saw Capt. Brotherson there with her. The Captain appeared very angry and said that he would shoot Clark. She appeased his anger and gave him her two diamond rings, worth over $4,000, to pawn, to raise money to buy Clark's silence. Clark again made importunate demands, and she gave up her ear-rings and breast pin, worth $2,000 more. Brotherson expected a remittance from New-Bedford, but it had passed the time, and he had not received it. She had telegraphed to New-Bedford and ascertained that Brotherson had no money, nor wealthy relatives, as he had represented, and it then struck her that his whole story had been a plot to deprive her of her diamonds. Mr. McElrath testified further that he had recovered the diamonds. Brotherson had the rings in his own possession, and the ear-rings were recovered from a pawnbroker who had advanced $200 upon them. The breastpin was in the hands of a river pilot, who had advanced Brotherson $250 on it. In the cross-examination by Mr. Beach, Mr. McElrath testified that he first heard of the suit in the Peabody Hotel, in Memphis. He had been paid $200 by Mr. Brinckley to come on here and give his testimony in the case.

Mr. Augustus J. Burbank was then called. He testified that he was a farmer in Flora, Ill. He said that he was on his way in the cars from St. Paul to Milwaukee. He occupied a seat alone, and when plaintiff entered the cars she took the seat beside him. Upon the journey, though he had never seen her before nor she him, she confided to him the story that she had given up her diamonds worth $6,000, to a Capt. Brotherson to assist him in a difficulty that he was in. That he had promised to return her jewelry to her as soon as he received an expected remittance from New-Bedford, but she was obliged to quit St. Paul, and could not wait for the fulfillment of Brotherson's promise. She inquired how long it would take to telegraph to New-Bedford and get an answered. Mr. Burbank and the plaintiff stopped at the same hotel in Prairie Du Chien, and it was there he testified that he wrote the letter to the Chief of Police of St. Paul, urging him to look after Brotherson and assist her in recovering the diamonds. She received an answer from the Chief of Police of New-Bedford, that Brotherson had no money nor wealthy relatives there, and after that she had sent the telegram to the Chief of Police in St. Paul, and the letter by express, which he, Mr. Burbank, had written for her and signed "Mrs. H. Lawson."

Upon the cross-examination of Mr. Burbank, Mr. Beach drew from the witness a more detailed account of the transaction. He also testified that he had first heard of the case from Mr. Carver, the Sheriff of the county in which he lived, and had come on at the solicitation of Mr. Brinckley, who paid his expenses. A specimen of his writing was given, and the court adjourned until 10 A. M. to-day.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

In Part I. of the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, Judge Sutherland presiding, District Attorney Rollins prosecuting, Charles Smith pleaded guilty to petit larceny and was sent to the Penitentiary for six months....The trial of Julius Sarner, hat and cap manufacturer, of No. 68 Greene street, charged with perjury in an investigation before Fire Marshal Sheldon, was again resumed. District Attorney Rollins examined Theodore Harris, the insurance adjuster, and recalled Wm. Hamilton Ferry and Louis Miller. This closed the case for the prosecution. The defense then examined a number of witnesses for the purpose of proving that the prisoner had in his store the quantity of furs sworn to by him at the time of the fire. Some thirty witnesses will be examined for the defense, so that the case will occupy several days yet in trial.

In Part II., Recorder Hackett presiding, District Attorney Phelps prosecuting, John Bray, alias George Begner, an old offender, indicted for firing a loaded revolver at Officer Glaser, of the Eleventh Precinct, on the night of the 16th inst., while the officer was attempting to arrest him for an assault on Capt. Murphy, pleaded guilty to an assault with intent to do bodily harm, and was sent to State Prison for five years.... William Clarke, Stephen Deaty, John Brown, and Andrew Dempsey pleaded guilty to an attempt at grand larceny, and were each sent to State Prison for two years and six months....Ellen Irving pleaded guilty to petit larceny, and was sent to the Penitentiary for six months....William Henry McFarlan pleaded guilty to petit larceny from the person, and was sent to State Prison for five years....Jenny Price, a well-known pickpocket, pleaded guilty to petit larceny from the person, and was sent to State Prison for two years and six months....David Walsh and Daniel Zeigler pleaded guilty to an attempt at burglary. The former was sentenced to one year in the Penitentiary and the latter to two years and six months in the same institution.... Vanreka Natalli, an Italian, pleaded guilty to assault and battery, and was sent to the Penitentiary for six months....Lizzie Daly pleaded guilty to an attempt at grand larceny, and was remanded for sentence....Bernard Brozins, who was tried and acquitted a few days since on a charge of felonious assault, was brought up on another indictment. He pleaded guilty, and it having been shown that he had received a severe beating before he committed the assault, the prisoner was only sentenced to a fine of $5....Jacob Flattner, of No. 114 Columbia street, charged with kicking to insensibility an interesting little boy of nine years, named Peter Dalton, who, with a number of companions, happened to be playing in prisoner's wagon on the 4th of September, was found guilty of a simple assault, and fined $150....Hugh McGloin, who was discovered in the house of James Brick, at No. 306 West Twenty-fifth street, under suspicious circumstances, on the night of the 9th of May, and indicted or grand larceny, was found guilty of an attempt, and sentenced to one year in State Prison.

NEW-YORK CITY MISSION AND THE LATE DR. DE WITT.

A special meeting of the Directors, Executive Committee, missionaries, and members of the New-York City Mission and Tract Society was held yesterday at 1 P. M. for the purpose of taking appropriate action on the demise of their late President, Dr. De Witt. A. R. Wetmore, Vice President, occupied the chair. On motion of Mr. Lewis E. Jackson, the Corresponding Secretary, a minute prepared by him was ordered on the records of the society. The sentiments expressed in the minute were that in the death of Dr. De Witt the City Mission and Tract Society has lost a warm and steadfast friend, and that it was a matter of devout thankfulness that one in whom all denominations of Christians reposed such entire confidence, and who always and everywhere received such a large share of reverence and affection, should have been spared so long to give the benefit of his great experience, judicious advice, and consistent example.

DARING ATTEMPT AT ROBBERY.

Mrs. Eliza Henderson, of No. 5 Carmine street, was sitting in the hardware store, on the corner of Canal and Division streets, yesterday about noon, with her pocket-book in her hand, preparatory to making some purchases. Morris Cohen, a notorious thief, who was standing outside the window watching his opportunity, rushed into the store, and snatched the lady's pocket-book. He made a desperate attempt to escape, but was arrested by an officer who saw him running. The prisoner was arraigned before Justice Bixby, at Essex Market Police Court, and held in $1,000 bail for trial.

CITY HALL NOTES.

Mayor Havemeyer received a large number of visitors yesterday, among them Commissioner Stern, Commissioner Hatch, Mr. John J. Cisco, and John H. Strahan....Alderman Morris' ordinance providing that steam-boat runners shall take out licenses and wear badges has been signed by the Mayor.... All the official documents of the Board of Aldermen are being classified by order of Gen. Pinckney, the Clerk of the Common Council....Mayor Havemeyer has sent a check for $1,535 to Hon. John Phelps, President of the New-Orleans Cotton Exchange, for the relief of the Louisiana sufferers.

THEATRICAL LICENSES.

LESTER WALLACK'S TEST CASE.

ARGUMENT OF THE MOTION TO CONTINUE THE INJUNCTION RESTRAINING THE JUVENILE DELINQUENT SOCIETY FROM PROSECUTING THE THEATRICAL MANAGERS FOR NON-PAYMENT OF LICENSES—THE DECISION RESERVED.

In Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, before Judge Donohue, argument was heard on the motion to continue the injunction heretofore issued at the instance of Mr. Lester Wallack, and a number of other proprietors and managers of theatres in this City, restraining the Society for the Reformation of Juvenile Delinquents, or its officers, from instituting proceedings to enforce payment of fines imposed on such establishments for non-payment of license fees, and also restraining them from taking proceedings to prohibit by injunction the theatrical performances of the plaintiffs, because of non-payment of such license fees. As already published in THE TIMES, the leading grounds on which the temporary injunction was issued, and its continuance asked for, were that the act imposing such license was unconstitutional; that it was taxing a public business for the benefit of a private corporation, and that the imposition of such tax was an implied and unfounded imputation on the moral character and tendencies of the dramatic performances given by the plaintiffs.

Messrs. William M. Evarts and J. Randolph Robinson appeared to show cause on behalf of the society why the injunction should not be continued. Mr. A. Oakey Hall appeared on behalf of the theatrical managers, and in support of their right to the injunction.

In his argument Mr. Hall contended that the provisional remedy asked for by plaintiffs is appropriate. This law of 1872, he said, is void and unconstitutional. Its whole scheme is to force, by extraordinary penal and summary process, both criminal and civil, each theatrical manager to pay $500 a year license fee for the sole use of the Juvenile Delinquent Society, or else expose their places of business to be summarily entered by the Police and closed, or else shut up by means of an injunction obtainable by the society. This being the scheme, the law is void, because it authorizes a substantial tax for objects and uses not within the scope of the taxing power; and takes the private property of citizens to give it to a private and local citizen corporation, thus taking the private property of one citizen and giving it to another without any compensation, which is a violation of both the State and Federal Constitutions, which forbid this being done. The business of a theatre is essentially private, and so much so that managers may arbitrarily refuse admission even if ticket money be tendered, or exclude those who have already paid upon returning entrance moneys. Even if the license fee be not a tax upon a business, yet the statute is unconstitutional, because there is nothing in the business of plaintiffs which authorizes imposition of license through any proper exercise of Police regulation. It will be undoubtedly conceded that the statute must hold its validity either as creating a tax on a business or as properly framing such Police regulations as a State may make in respect to all classes of trade or employment. Requirement of payment for a license is only a mode of imposing taxes on the licensed business. Tax on property and a license to pursue a particular calling, involve differences in name and not in nature. In either case there comes simply the exercise of that power of taxes inherent in the State, by which the public wrests from a man a portion of his private property, without compensation, for the purpose of supporting the Government. The valid license law comprehends only the idea of paying into the public treasury, for the public benefit, whatever amount of money the law may see fit to exact of any one pursuing a particular calling. Thus is presented the important inquiry whether the Legislature may compel or coerce the citizen to aid in the establishment of a purely private enterprise or objects, because these will or may incidentally promote the general good of the community or locality. Such power to do so is not legislative but judicial, and was not given to the Assembly by the general grant of legislative authority. The Juvenile Delinquents Society is a private charitable one by virtue of its incorporation statute, passed March 29, 1824, and many times amended; and, as appears by inspection of its last report, it pays $33,000 annual salaries. Even over the inmates received from Magistrates and courts its private corporators have exclusive discretion for pardon. It is a private charity in all respects of control, management, and disbursement. There are no State or municipal officers *ex officio* in its management, and herein it wholly differs from the New-York Juvenile Asylum and Catholic Reformatory. The corporate property is held in the name of the incorporation. It has several times sold and bought property, and its real estate is subject to marketable increase. If it maintains young convicts there is no statutory voice or official management over them; and for such maintenance it has been liberally paid by donations out of the general tax fund of the State through supply bills; but there is no public obligation to make these payments, and the managers have it in their discretion to wholly fill their institution with private pupils. It should be illustratively argued that, imitating the juvenile delinquent scheme against theatres, the Legislature may yearly inaugurate fresh eleemosynary raids upon private business. It may compel the National Academy of Design to pay $500 per year out of its exhibition moneys for the use of the Blind Asylum. It may compel the Philharmonic Society to pay a similar sum out of its admissions to concerts the use of the Deaf and Dumb. Whenever Weston takes moneys for pedestrian exhibitions he shall apply for a license and pay the fee for the use of the Society for the Ruptured and Crippled. The State authorizes or commands licenses in extending the Police power of the State to the protection of lives, as in the case of steam-boilers and gunpowder; or comfort and quiet, as in the case of hawkers and peddlers, and of morals and public peace, as in the case of drinking saloons and games. But when the State, in exercising, this power, compels a business to take a license, the business must threaten some one of the preceding incidents. Undoubtedly the idea of the statute of 1872 (first enacted in 1839) was that theatres promoted immoral uses and purposes, and taught audiences (especially of the young) to be criminal, and, therefore, should be regulated and stigmatized, both by the imposition of the license and in the direction given to the proceeds of the fees. One of the amendments to this scheme of juvenile delinquent legislation, however, forbids a minor to enter a theatre without his guardian, and clearly the Legislature in this amendment thought that the morality of the guardian was proof not only against his own contamination, but was a disinfectant against any contamination of the minor. The statute was passed at a time when there were third tiers for theatres, and promiscuous intermingling of sexes, and when there were bars and saloons immediately annexed to the theatre. There was only this shadow of immorality there. But social pressure and statute have prevented these annexations. Either the management of a business or its inherent immorality stamps it with the necessity of Police regulation by the Legislature.

Mr. Hall in the course of his argument quoted numerous authorities, and concluded by quoting largely from recent editorials in THE TIMES and other morning journals, sustaining the character of the theatres for morality and refinement, and assailing the injustice of the imposition of this discriminating tax against them.

Ex-Attorney General William M. Evarts, in opposition, argued that the institution was, in every reasonable and proper sense, a public charity. It was a corporation which fifty years ago had been selected and authorized by the State to exercise its criminal justice in the form of humane guardianship, rather than by public stigma and ruin; and nobody, until now, dreamed of asserting that the act conferring this power was unconstitutional, or the corporation a purely private one. The only, or chief, suggestion to that effect now made is that it had paid out $33,000 in salaries. It was said the society exercised a discretion as to the reception and discharge of patients. As to that, they received all the house could hold, and it would require more than an act of the Legislature to compel a house to hold more than its capacity. Magistrates and Inspectors of Prisons are authorized by statute to send there criminals within the proper age, and if those thus sent prove incorrigible and contaminating, the managers can return them to prison. All this was purely a public function. The institution is supported by State taxes, the buildings are put up by grants from the Treasury, and as much public as the State Prison. The right to tax depends on the use of the funds, and not on the character of the person or corporation whose agency is used in their disbursement. Quoting largely from authorities, Mr. Evarts argued at length in support of the right of the State to impose a tax such as that imposed in this instance. Having imposed such tax, and received the money into the State Treasury, it was equally clear the Legislature could have devoted it to this purpose; and, having such right, it was equally clear the Legislature could employ this corporation to carry out its wishes by collecting the tax directly. They had done this for fifty years without objection, and without question of authority to do so, though during all that time the affairs of the corporation had been largely directed by eminent members of the Bar of this City, including the late Jas. W. Gerard, to whose humane efforts was large due its incorporation. The question whether the present plaintiff is subject to the payment of penalties for exhibiting dramatic performances without a license is purely a legal one, and the courts of common law are the only forum for its trial. The only pretense that he is not so subject suggested, is that the act imposing such penalties is invalid for repugnancy to the Constitution. This is a legal defense, and does not in the least savor of an equitable reason why a valid legal right should not be enforced, which is the essence of equitable restraint of legal proceedings on their merits. In respect of the ground of intervention to save the present plaintiff from being made a defendant in an equity suit to restrain him from such dramatic exhibitions, it is manifestly preposterous. An injunctive writ to restrain a party from applying for an injunction on the ground that, on the merits that such injunction, if applied for, ought not to be granted, is a novelty. The attempt, therefore, of the present plaintiff to change his position from that of a defendant at law for penalties, or of a defendant in equity for an injunction, to that of a plaintiff in this action, is not to be tolerated.

The only grounds alleged are not in respect of the merits, but of convenience and advantage to the present plaintiff. The Courts of Equity have no jurisdiction to save defendants from the enforcement of statutes because of its inconvenience to them. But if the action could be maintained at all, no preliminary injunction should be allowed. The special equity jurisdiction to restrain from the vexation of multiplied suits is exerted only after the right has been established by a successful defense at law. (West vs. The Mayor, 10 Paige, 539.) Here the right has never been so established, but, on the contrary, by long judicial action, has been wholly denied, and in a parallel case, by the decision of the Court of Appeals, has been distinctly negatived. But, on the merits, the invalidity of the act cannot for a moment be questioned. The power to lay the tax as a matter of revenue, payable to the State or City Treasury, and to enforce its collection by penalties or injunction, cannot be questioned. The power to authorize the payment from the State or City Treasury of the proceeds of special or general taxation to the care of juvenile criminals of the State or City cannot be questioned. The freedom of choice to the Legislature as to the means and form and depository of the trust for the application of public moneys raised by taxation to this public use, cannot be questioned. Any construction of the act or its operation which gives it any other service or result than this, is founded on misconception either of the act or of the principles of this kind of jurisprudence, or of both. The leading authorities in our own and other States have never brought in doubt the validity of such taxation and administration of taxes as are here questioned. The debatable region has wholly to do with private corporations for private emolument, having certain relations to public benefits, and, in the main, the freedom of the Legislature in dealing with such mixed relations has been maintained by the courts, and any judicial administration of them declined.

Mr. Hall briefly replied, and Judge Donohue took the papers, reserving his decision, at the same time calling attention of counsel to the fact that the act giving this society public appropriations did not impose the duty of using them for the support of criminals.

DREW THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY.

THE SIXTH ANNUAL COMMENCEMENT EXERCISES YESTERDAY.

In spite of the rain of Wednesday, yesterday morning dawned bright and clear, and at an early hour the Faculty and students of the seminary were busily preparing for the Commencement exercises. The morning trains from the east and west came crowded with the old students and the friends of the institution, while wagons from all parts of the surrounding country poured into the town with their living freight.

The exercises were announced to commence at 10 o'clock, but long before that time the spacious church was completely packed in every part, even the pulpit stairs being occupied. Seats on the pulpit platform were occupied by the President, Rev. J. F. Hurst, D. D., who presided; Prof. Kidder, D. D., and Prof. H. A. Bultz, both of the Faculty; Rev. John S. Porter, D. D., Rev. Dr. Vincent, of New-York, and others.

The exercises were opened by the rendering of the anthem "Glory to God," from Mozart's Twelfth Mass, by the Glee Club, after which prayer was offered by the venerable Rev. Dr. Porter, of the Newark Conference, the rest of the programme being as follows:

Oration, "Our Women," by J. P. W. Blatenberger. Oration, "Goals," by Albert Chandler. Music, "While the Days are Gliding By," by the Glee Club. Oration, "Culture the Basis of Government," by Edwin N. Crasto. Oration, "Ordinary Men," by Charles S. Daniels. Instrumental duet, cornet and piano, by F. A. Goodwin and Miss Josie Schenk. Oration, "We Know a True God," by John T. Michael. Oration, "The Conflict and the Hero," by James Montgomery. Oration, "The Coming Preacher," by Joseph A. Owen. Glee song, by the Glee Club. Oration, "Light-houses," by Charles W. Parsons. Oration, "Builders," by Walter A. Saville. Oration, "Reaching Summits," by George W. Tompson. Music, "Parting Song to the Class of '74," by the Glee Club.

The orations of this class will be long remembered for their happy expression and fine delivery, and for the devotion each speaker manifested for his great life work—the saving of souls.

President Hurst made a short address to the class, referring to the many pleasant memories of the past three years, since his connection with Drew, giving them the advice to stand firm in the faith, and ever be worthy servants of the Great Master, and assured them that they would ever have a warm place in the hearts of the members of the Faculty, who now bade them God-speed on their way. Diplomas were awarded to J. P. W. Blatenberger, Albert Chandler, Sohn H. Clark, Edwin N. Crasto, Chas. S. Daniels, John T. Michael, James Montgomery, Charles W. Parsons, Walter A. Saville, and George W. Tompson, and the degree of B. D. was conferred on W. W. Davis, Warren L. Hoagland, Joseph A. Owen, Alexander H. Tuttle, and A. F. Dotterer.

The Doxolgy was sung by the audience, and the benediction was pronounced by Rev. Dr. Benjamin, of Syracuse University. The singing by the Glee Club was very fine, their voices showing a careful training, while the piano was ably presided over by Miss Josie Schenk, of Madison.

Many of the graduates were presented with choice floral offerings in the shape of bouquets and baskets.

At the conclusion of the exercises it was raining quite heavily, but a large number of the invited guests, conference visitors, the graduating class, and Alumni proceeded to Mead Hall. In the large hall, on the lower floor, a very fine collation had been spread, and after a blessing had been said those present proceeded to satisfy the craving of the inner man, while many others were entertained at the club tables in Embury Hall.

Among the most prominent persons present were noticed Rev. Dr. D. Curry, editor of the *Christian Advocate*; Rev. Dr. Benjamin, of Syracuse University; Rev. Dr. Bartine; Hon. Mr. Riddle, of Delaware; C. C. North and John H. Ockershausen, of New-York; Rev. Dr. Vincent, and others. The members of the graduating class have been stationed as follows: Blatenberger, Crasto, Hoagland, Michael, Montgomery, Owen, Tompson, and Tuttle in the Newark Conference; Chandler and Saville, in the Kansas Conference; Daniels and Dotterer, in the Philadelphia Conference; Clark, in the Troy; Davies, in the Wales, and Parsons, in the Northern New-York. They will commence active work at once.

The students are very busily engaged in packing up, and will all leave for their homes by the middle of next week.

Messrs. Warner, Gerhret, and Dungan have been appointed as the committee to make arrangements for the anniversary of the Alumni Association in 1875.

On Sept. 16, the reception of the candidates for admission to the seminary will be held, the Fall term commencing the next day. On the 23d the public opening exercises will be held in the chapel in Mead Hall.

The McClintock Association, which was formed for the purpose of aiding students preparing for the ministry at this seminary, who were unable to meet their expenses, has done a noble work during the year just closed. At the close of the year each beneficiary gives his note for the full amount received, said note being regarded as legally canceled upon his admission into full membership into any annual conference of the Methodist Church; but if he changes his plans, so as not to enter the regular ministry, an equal sum is returned to the association. Fifteen students at Drew have been aided by this association during the past year, and a still larger number will be aided in 1875.

DEPARTMENT OF DOCKS.

At a meeting of the Dock Commissioners, held yesterday, the Executive Committee presented their report upon the petition of the Harlem River and Port Chester River Railroad Company to dredge, drive piles, and erect a bulkhead on property owned by them on the north bank of the Harlem River at One Hundred and Thirtieth street, recommending that permission be granted to the company upon the condition that the bulk-head be erected in a substantial manner. The report was adopted. Permission was also given to Peter Charles to drive piles in front of the bulk-head between Piers Nos. 38 and 39 East River, for the purpose of erecting a platform, to begin twenty-five feet distant from both piers, and extending southerly fifty feet, upon the payment of $800 per annum, and agreeing to remove the platform when directed to do so by the board. On the application of Mr. A. Van Santvoord, permission was given to the day line of steamers to occupy the end of the pier at the foot of Twenty-fourth street, North River, twice a day from the 1st of June to the 1st of November next, with the privilege of retaining upon it sheds for the accommodation of passengers, on payment of $160 per month. Messrs. Donegan & Reilly were granted permission to repair the sewer-pipe at the bulk-head between Piers Nos. 36 and 37 North River, provided the work is done under the supervision of the Superintendent of Docks. The outer ends of Pier No. 55 and of the pier at Seventy-third street, East River, were leased to the Morrisania Steamboat Company for one year from May 1, 1874, for $500 a year for each. The meeting then adjourned.

THE HUDSON COUNTY FREEHOLDERS.

The regular monthly meeting of the Hudson County Chosen Freeholders was held yesterday afternoon. Job H. Lippincott, counsel of the board, submitted an opinion in relation to the respective claims of Messrs. Garretson (Republican) and Roach (Democrat) to a seat in the board as freeholders from the First District of Jersey City. Mr. Lippincott held that the board had no right to act upon the second return to the board of canvassers which elected Garretson by two or three majority, but that they ought to have acted upon the returns first made, which elected Roach by ten majority. After the reading of Mr. Lippincott's opinion, the board, by a vote of 23 to 5, unseated Mr. Garretson and seated Roach. The main feature of the day's proceedings was the election of a County Physician. Nine or ten nominations were made and several ballots taken before there was any indication that a choice would be made. On the seventh ballot Dr. S. D. M. Stout received the 16 votes necessary to elect him, and he was declared elected. The board changed the location of the Morgue and then adjourned.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

CHICAGO, May 21.—Flour dull and nominal. Wheat unsettled and lower at $1 26 for No. 1 Spring; $1 22½@$1 22¾ for No. 2 do., cash; $1 22½@$1 22⅝, June; $1 22⅜, July; No. 3 do., $1 17½c. Corn in fair demand and lower, closing steady at 62½c. for No. 2 Mixed, cash; 62½c.@62⅝c., June; 62⅞c.@63¼c., July; Rejected, 60c.; High Mixed, 64c.@64½c. Oats dull and lower at 47½c.@47⅝c. for No. 2, cash; 44¼c.@44½c. July. Rye firm and scarce at $1 02 for No. 2. Barley buoyant and unsettled; No. 2 Spring quotable at $1 50@$1 55; No. 3 do., $1 20 bid. Corn active and higher. Pork active and higher; closed 10c. lower; best prices, $17 65, June; $17 90, July. Lard active and higher at $11, cash or June; $11 15, July. Bulk Meats active and higher at 6¼c.@6½c. for Shoulders; 9⅛c. for Short Rib Middles; 9⅜c. for Short Clear Middles, cash, loose. Whisky quiet and easier at 94c.@94½c. Freights in fair demand and higher; Corn, to Buffalo, 4c.; Wheat, to do., 4½c. Receipts—5,000 bbls. Flour, 56,000 bushels Wheat, 66,000 bushels Corn, 62,000 bushels Oats, 1,000 bushels Rye, and 1,000 bushels Barley. Shipments—4,000 bbls. Flour, 77,000 bushels Wheat, 221,000 bushels Corn, and 45,000 bushels Oats.

BUFFALO, N. Y., May 21.—Cattle—Receipts to-day, 1,666 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 8,551, or 503 cars, against 450 for the same time last week; market flat at yesterday's prices; but few buyers in attendance, and but little offering; most of fresh arrivals through consignments; yards nearly bare of stock; only sales reported were 150 Illinois Steers, ranging from 1,030 lbs. to 1,224 lbs., at $6@$6 25; 32 Cherokee Steers, averaging 1,173 lbs., at $5 60; 100 Texas Steers, ranging from 905 lbs. to 1,013 lbs., at $4 75@$5; 33 Texas Bulls, averaging 1,203 lbs., at $4 87½. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts to-day, including reported arrivals, 1,400 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 9,000, against 7,800 for the same time last week, with light receipts toward the last of week; market firm at yesterday's rates; Clipped sheep, $6 50@$7 25; Wooled Sheep, $6@$7; sales of 1,275 Ohio and Illinois clipped Sheep, ranging from 81 to 106 lbs., at $6 25@$7 25; all offerings disposed of. Hogs—Receipts to-day, including reported arrivals, 2,900 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 12,400, against 14,100 for the same time last week; market slow, but the few loads offering were held at an advance; Yorkers, $5 25@$5 50; heavy Hogs, $5 80@$6 20.

OSWEGO, N. Y., May 21.—Flour steady; sales, 1,700 barrels at $7 75 for No. 1 Spring; $8 50 for Amber Winter; $9 for White Winter; $9 50 for Double Extra. Wheat in light demand; sales, 1,000 bushels fair White Canada at $1 80; 2,300 bushels Extra White Michigan at $1 78; 1,000 bushels No. 1 White do. at $1 73; 1,600 bushels No. 1 Milwaukee Club at $1 48. Corn in fair demand for car lots; sales, 3,000 bushels Western Mixed at 79c.; 5,000 bushels No. 1 at 80c. Corn-meal—$1 70 for Bolted, $1 65 for Unbolted, ⅌ cwt. Mill-feed—Shorts, $30; Shipstuffs, $31; Middlings, $33, ⅌ ton, delivered. Canal Freights—Wheat, 8c.; Corn, 7¾c.; Peas, 7¾c., to New-York; Lumber—$3 25 to the Hudson; $3 75 to Newburg; $4 to New-York. Railroad Freights—Flour to Boston, 50c.; to New-York, 46c.; to Albany, 36c. Lake Receipts—3,000 bushels Peas, 1,172,000 feet Lumber. Canal Shipments—7,500 bushels Wheat 841,000 feet Lumber.

ST. LOUIS, May 21.—Flour firm and unchanged. Wheat quiet and unchanged at $1 25½ for No. 2 Spring; $1 49 for No. 2 Red Winter. Corn dull and lower at 67½c. for No. 2 Mixed, on track and in elevator; White Mixed, 77c.@80c. Oats dull and lower at 53c.@54c., for No. 2, on track and in elevator. Barley—Nothing done. Rye—Small sales at $1. Whisky quiet at 96c. Pork firm at $18; held higher at close. Dry-salted Meats strong; little doing; sales of Shoulders at 7c., buyer June; 7¼c. buyer July. Bacon strong, but buyers not disposed to take hold; only a jobbing trade. Lard higher at 11c. for Summer, cash. Live Hogs firm and active at $4 50@$4 90 for Light; $5 25@$5 60 for Bacon; $5 75@$6 for Heavy. Cattle active; offerings mostly Texans at a range of $2 50@$5 50; Native Cows and Heifers, $2@$5; Medium to fair Butchers', $4@$4 75; Prime to choice Steers, $5@$6. Receipts—4,000 bbls. Flour, 27,000 bushels Wheat, 72,000 bushels Corn, 21,000 bushels Oats, and 2,800 Hogs.

BUFFALO, N. Y., May 21.—Lake and rail imports for the last twenty-four hours—Flour, 13,100 bbls.; Wheat, 157,100 bushels; Corn, 71,447 bushels; Oats, 21,700 bushels; Barley, 1,600 bushels. Canal Shipments—Wheat, 39,400 bushels; Corn, 90,917 bushels. Rail Exports—Wheat, 40,000 bushels; Corn, 26,105 bushels; Oats, 23,950 bushels; Barley, 1,600 bushels. Canal Freights dull; Wheat, 12c.; Corn, 11c.; Oats, 7c. Flour in good request; sales 1,500 bbls. Western Spring at $6 75@$7; Bakers', $7@$7 75; Amber, $7 50@$8; White, $8 25@$9. Wheat weaker; buyers holding off; Milwaukee No. 1 Spring, $1 43@$1 45; do No. 2 do., $1 38; Sheboygan Spring, $1 40; Red Winter, $1 60; White Winter, $1 70@$1 72. Corn dull; sales, 6,000 bushels No. 2 Western at 57c. Barley—Market bare. Rye nominally $1 05. Barley-malt firm; Canada, $1 95@$2 05; Western, $1 80@$1 90. Other articles unchanged.

TOLEDO, May 21.—Flour steady. Wheat steady at $1 55 for No. 1 White Michigan; $1 43 for No. 2 do.; $1 65 for Extra do.; $1 45 for Amber Michigan; June, $1 45¾; July, $1 46¼@$1 46½; No. 1 Red, $1 55; No. 2 do., $1 44¼; No. 3 Red, $1 35. Corn steady at 75c. for High Mixed, cash and May; 70c. for July; 71c. for September; Low Mixed, 68½c.; no grade, 63c.; Damaged, 62½c. Oats steady at 65½c. for No. 1; 55c. for No. 2; 54½c. for Michigan. Freights dull; to Buffalo, 2½c.@3c.; to Oswego, 5½c.@5¾c. Receipts—6,000 bushels Wheat, 25,000 bushels Corn, 2,000 bushels Oats. Shipments—25,000 bushels Wheat, 23,000 bushels Corn, 3,000 bushels Oats.

CINCINNATI, May 21.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat dull and declining at $1 35. Corn steady at 70c.@74c. Oats steady at 54c.@60c. Rye nominally unchanged, but scarce and firm. Barley dull and unchanged. Butter unchanged. Pork firm; sales at $18, buyer May. Lard quiet, but firm; Steam nominal; Kettle, 10½c.@10¾c. Bulk Meats in good demand and firm; Shoulders, 6⅝c., spot; 6¾c., buyer May; Clear Rib Sides, 9⅛c., spot and buyer May; Clear Sides, 9⅜c.@9½c. Bacon firm and scarce; Shoulders, 7⅜c.; Clear Rib Sides, 10c.; Clear Sides, 10½c. Whisky firm at 94c.

MILWAUKEE, May 21.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady; No. 1, $1 29; No. 2, $1 25¼, cash; $1 25⅛, June and July. Oats quiet for No. 2 at 48c. Corn dull; No. 2 Mixed, fresh, 61¼c. Rye dull at 98c. for No. 1. Barley dull and nominal; No. 2 Spring, $1 60; No. 3 Spring, $1 10. Provisions strong. Pork firm at $17 50. Hams, in pickle, 10½c.@11c. Lard firm and scarce; Steam, 11¼c.; Kettle, 11¾c. Receipts—4,000 bbls. Flour, 124,000 bushels Wheat. Shipments—2,000 bbls. Flour, 176,000 bushels Wheat.

LOUISVILLE, May 21.—Flour unchanged. Wheat unchanged. Corn quiet and unchanged at 84c.@86c. Oats quiet and unchanged at 62c.@65c. Rye sold at $1 20. Provisions quiet. Pork sold at $18 25. Bacon quiet and unchanged. Hams—Sugar-cured, 13½c.@13¾c.; Plain, 12¼c. Bulk Meats—Shoulders, 6⅝c.; Clear Rib Sides, 9⅛c.; Clear Sides, 9¾c. Lard sold at 12c.@12¼c. Whisky—Sales at 94c.

ALBANY, N. Y., May 21.—Wheat—Nothing doing. Rye, in store, firm at $1 10. Corn more active; sales, 400 bushels No. 2 Old Mixed Western at 86c., and 5,000 bushels No. 2 Chicago, to arrive, at 84c. Malt steady. Barley—Nothing doing. Oats more active in speculation; sales, 1 car No. 2 Mixed Western, on the spot, at 66c.; 3,000 bushels Mixed State, do., on private terms, and 1,200 bushels No. 1 White Iowa at 69½c.

CLEVELAND, May 21.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady; No. 1 Red, $1 54@$1 55; No. 2 Red, $1 45. Corn quiet; High Mixed, 77c.; Low Mixed, 76c.; in the ear, on the track, 72c.@73c. Oats firm; No. 1 State and Western, 58c.; No. 2 do., 56c.; White, 60c. Petroleum quiet but firm; Standard White, in car lots, 11½c.; State Test, 15.

DETROIT, May 21.—Flour dull and a shade lower. Wheat dull and lower; Extra, $1 60@$1 63; Amber Michigan, $1 57. Corn dull and lower. Oats dull and lower at 55c. Freights to Oswego, 5c.@5½c. Receipts—1,000 bushels Corn. Shipments—1,000 bbls. Flour, 2,000 bushels Wheat.

MEMPHIS, May 21.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Corn dull; Mixed and Yellow, 90c.; White held at 94c. Oats firm and scarce at 65c. Provisions strong and unchanged.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

NEW-ORLEANS, May 21.—Cotton irregular; demand fair; Middling, 17⅝c.; Good Ordinary, 15½c.; Ordinary, 13½c.; net receipts, 47 bales; gross receipts, 56 bales; exports, coastwise, 1,386 bales; sales, 1,400 bales; last evening, 1,100 bales; stock, 78,219 bales.

GALVESTON, May 21.—Cotton dull and weak; Good Ordinary, 16c.; Middling, 17⅞c.; net receipts, 248 bales; exports to France, 786 bales; coastwise, 192 bales; stock, 15,663 bales.

SAVANNAH, May 21.—Cotton dull; Middling, 17½c.; net receipts, 86 bales; gross, 86 bales; exports, coastwise, 386 bales; sales, 13 bales; stock, 20,130 bales.

CHARLESTON, May 21.—Cotton dull and easier; Middling, 17¼c.@17⅜c.; Low Middling, 17c.; net receipts, 103 bales; exports, coastwise, 20 bales; sales 100 bales; stock, 13,566 bales.

MOBILE, May 21.—Cotton dull and tending down; Middling, 17½c.; net receipts, 219 bales; exports coastwise, 18 bales; stock, 21,222 bales.

AUGUSTA, May 21.—Cotton dull and nominal; Middling, 17⅛c.; net receipts, 88 bales; sales, 104 bales.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, May 21—12:30 P. M.—United States 10-40 Bonds, 104.

4 P. M.—The bullion in the bank of England has increased £388,000 during the past week. The proportion of the bank reserve to liability, which last week was 37½ ⅌ cent., is now 41¼ ⅌ cent.

FRANKFORT, May 21.—United States 5-20 Bonds, 98¾ for the issue of 1862.

PARIS, May 21—P. M.—The specie in the Bank of France has increased 9,644,000 francs during the past week. Rentes, 59f. 55c.

LIVERPOOL, May 21—12:30 P. M.—Cotton—The market is dull and easier; Middling Uplands, 8½d.; Middling Orleans, 8⅝d.; sales, 10,000 bales, including 2,000 for export and speculation; Cotton to arrive, 1-16d. cheaper; sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Low Middling, shipped April, at 8 7-16d.; do., do., deliverable June and July, at 8 7-16d.; sales of shipments of the new crop on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Good Ordinary, at 8 11-16d.

2 P. M.—Cotton—Of the sales to-day 6,500 bales were American; sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Good Ordinary, deliverable June and July, at 8⅜d. Breadstuffs—The market is quiet. Provisions—Bacon, 46s. 6d. ⅌ cwt. for Short Clear Middles.

2:30 P. M.—Cotton—Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Good Ordinary, deliverable July and August, at 8½d.; sales on the basis of Middling Orleans, nothing below Low Middling, deliverable June and July, at 8½d.

5:30 P. M.—Cotton—Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Low Middling, shipped May and June, at 8⅜d.; do. do., deliverable July and August, at 8 9-16d.; sales on the basis of Middling Orleans, nothing below Low Middling, deliverable July and August, at 8 11-16d. Breadstuffs—The market is firm. Wheat, 12s. 6d. ⅌ cental for average California White. Peas, 42s. ⅌ quarter. Produce—Spirits Petroleum, 8½d. ⅌ gallon.

Evening—Spirits Turpentine, 30s. ⅌ cwt.

LONDON, May 21—2:30 P. M.—Produce—Refined Petroleum, 11¼d. ⅌ gallon. Sugar, on the spot, 26s. ⅌ cwt.; do. afloat, 25s.@25s. 3d. Spirits Petroleum, 9d. ⅌ gallon.

Evening—Common Resin, 7s. 3d. ⅌ cwt. Spirits Turpentine, 29s. 6d. ⅌ cwt.

ANTWERP, May 21.—Petroleum, 30f. for fine Pale American.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—MAY 21.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

100 West. Union...... 71⅛
2300 do...... 71¼
1000 do...... 71⅜
200 do......s3. 71¼
400 do......b3. 71¼
200 do...... 71½
400 do...... 71⅛
200 do......s3. 71
800 do...... 71
300 Pacific Mail...... 42¼
100 do......s3. 42¼
100 do...... 42¼
200 do...... 42⅛
100 do......s60. 41¾
100 Erie...... 35½
20 N. Y., N. H. & H.. 132¾
40 N. Y. C. & H., opg. 97½
700 do...... 97¼
300 do......c. 97⅜
100 do......c. 97¼
500 do...... 97⅜
100 do...... 97½
500 do......c. 97½
100 Ohio & Miss...... 23¼
200 Lake Shore......c. 75⅜
800 do...... 75¼
100 do...... 75⅛
75 do...... 75
1500 do......s3. 74⅞
300 do...... 75
500 do...... 74⅞
100 do...... 75
500 do......s60. 74½

700 Union Pac......c. 26¾
300 do......s3. 26⅝
1600 do...... 26⅝
100 do......s3. 26⅞
500 do...... 26¼
1300 do...... 26⅜
100 do...... 26⅝
100 do......b3. 26⅝
200 do...... 26½
50 Rock Island...... 96
100 do......b3. 96⅛
10 do...... 96⅜
700 do......c. 96
100 do...... 96
300 St. Paul......c. 32¾
200 do...... 32¾
100 North-west......s3. 41⅛
100 do...... 41
100 do......s3. 41
100 do......s3. 40⅞
100 do...... 40⅞
100 do...... 41
100 do...... 40⅝
100 do......s4. 40½
200 do......s5. 40½
100 do...... 40½
1100 do...... 40⅝
200 do......b3. 40¾
100 Tol. & Wab......s3. 36⅜
400 do...... 36¼
200 do......s3. 36
100 do...... 36¼

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 AND 11:30 A. M.

$1,500 U.S. 6s, '81, C.121⅝
10,000 U. S. 6s, '81, R......12.119¾
6,500 U. S. 5-20 R., '65, N......12.119⅛
20,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65......118⅜
1,000 do......118
2,000 do......12.118
17,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, N......119⅝
200 do......small.119¼

750 U. S. 5-20 R., '67......119¾
5,000 do......b. c.119⅞
12,500 U. S. 5-20 C., '67......12.120¾
1,000 do......120⅝
700 do......small.119⅞
1,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '68......12.120½
200 do......small.119⅞
6,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '62......115⅝

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

$1,000 Alb.& Sus.1st.103
5,000 Chic. & Alt. In. 97
6,000 C.,R. I.& P.7s.105
1,000 M. & St. P. 1st, La C. Div...... 88
8,000 C. & N.W.Con., C. G. bs...... 88
5,000 Erie 1st...... 94 (sold yesterday afternoon, should have been Erie 3d.)
3,000 Erie 4th..b. c. 91
5,000 L. S. C. R. bs.. 97
3,000 Mich. Cen. 7s.. 95⅝
3,000 N. Y. C. 6s,'83. 92
15,000 N. Y. C. 1st, C......b3.106
2,000 C. Pac. G. bs.. 90½
10,000 do...... 90
10,000 do...... 90¼
2,000 U. Pac. 1st...... 84⅞
4,000 U. P. 7s, L. G.. 75
4,000 U. P. 10s, In...... 77
1,000 do...... 75
3,000 P.,F.W.&C.1st.105¼
5,000 A. & T. H. In.. 75
1,000 Tol. & W. 2d.. 82½
6,000 C. & Pitts. 3d.100
27 Am. Ex. Bank......111½
10 German Am. Bk...... 89¼
10 do...... 89½
15 Gallatin Nat. Bk.130
5 Adams Express...102¼
25 West. Union Tel.. 70⅞
400 do......b. c. 71
100 do......b3. 71⅛
1300 do...... 71⅛
300 do......c. 71⅛
100 do......s3. 71⅛
100 do...... 71¼
100 do......b3. 71¼
300 do...... 71⅛
200 do......s3. 71
300 do...... 71
100 do......s3. 70⅞
100 do......b3. 71
1000 do......s3. 70⅞
400 do...... 70¾
300 do......s3. 70¾
100 do......b3. 70⅞
200 do...... 70⅞
200 do......c. 70⅞
800 do......b3. 71
1800 do...... 71
100 do...... 71⅛
700 do......s3. 71⅛
100 do......b3. 71¼
500 do...... 71¼
800 do...... 71⅛
200 Harlem......b. c.129
300 P. M. S. S. Co.b. c. 42¼
500 do...... 42⅛
600 do......s3. 42
100 do......b3. 42
100 do...... 41⅞
700 do...... 41¾
200 do...... 41⅞
200 do...... 42⅛
100 do...... 42¼
100 do...... 42⅛
100 do......s3. 42
300 do...... 42⅛
30 Illinois Central... 99
100 C. & P. Guar..b. c. 87¾
20 D., L. & W......b. c.107⅝
50 New-Jersey...b. c.124½

200 N. Y. C. & H.b.c.c. 97½
900 do......s60. 96½
200 do...... 97½
300 do......s3. 97¼
300 do......s3. 97⅜
1000 do...... 97½
100 do......s3. 97⅜
5 L. Shore & M. So. 75½
500 do......b. c. 75⅛
600 do......s3. 75
100 do...... 75
200 do......s3. 74⅞
500 do...... 74⅞
100 do......s3. 74¾
300 do...... 74¾
50 do...... 74½
800 do......s3. 74¾
300 do...... 74⅞
500 do...... 75
500 do...... 74¾
600 do...... 75
400 do......s3. 75
400 do...... 74⅞
50 do...... 74½
300 Union Pacific.b. c. 26½
200 do......c. 26½
2400 do...... 26⅜
100 do...... 26¼
200 do...... 26⅜
400 do...... 26½
500 do...... 26⅝
100 do...... 26¾
300 do...... 26⅝
100 Chic. & N. W.b. c. 40⅛
100 do...... 40
200 do...... 40⅛
100 do...... 40¼
200 do...... 40⅛
100 do...... 40
700 do...... 39⅞
700 do...... 39¾
100 do......s10. 39⅝
100 do......s3. 39⅞
1400 do...... 40
600 do...... 40⅛
500 do...... 40¼
300 C. & N. W. Pf.b. c. 59
300 do...... 58
200 Chic. & R. I..b. c. 95⅞
1300 do...... 95½
200 do...... 95⅞
100 do...... 95¾
100 C., M. & St. P.b. c. 32½
100 do......b3. 32⅝
100 do...... 32½
500 do...... 32¾
400 C.M.&St.P.Pf.b.c. 52
500 Tol., W. & W.b.c. 36¼
300 do...... 36
1000 do...... 35⅞
200 do...... 35¾
500 do...... 35⅝
100 do...... 35¾
900 do...... 35⅞
100 do......b3. 36
100 Alb. & Sus....b. c. 94½
100 P., Ft. W. & C. G. 94
35 N. Y., N. H. & H..132⅛
25 Chi. & Alt. Pf.b.c.106½
100 Ohio & Miss..b. c. 23⅛
900 do...... 23
500 do......c. 23
200 do...... 23⅛
100 do...... 23¼
400 do...... 23⅛
100 Col., C. & I. C b. c. 19
30 At. & Pac. Pf.b. c. 14

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12:30 P. M.

$1,000 N. West. Con.. 85¾
100 Pac. Mail......s3. 41⅞
100 do......b3. 42
100 do...... 42
600 do...... 41⅞
400 do......b8. 41⅞
200 do...... 41¾
300 West. Union...... 71⅛
100 do......s3. 71
100 do...... 71
1300 do...... 70⅞
500 do......s3. 70⅞
300 do......c. 70⅞
900 do...... 70¾
1000 do...... 70⅞
100 N. Y. C. & H...... 97½
100 do...... 97⅜
100 do...... 97¼
100 do...... 97⅛
300 Union Pacific...... 26½
500 do...... 26⅝
600 do...... 26½
300 Tol. & Wab...... 35¾
1400 do...... 35⅝
1300 do...... 35½
100 do...... 35⅜
100 do...... 35¼

200 Lake Shore...... 74⅞
300 do...... 74¾
100 do...... 74⅝
100 do......c. 74⅝
400 do...... 74⅝
100 do......s3. 74⅞
500 do......b3. 74¾
100 do...... 74¾
500 do...... 74⅝
200 Erie Railway...... 35¼
600 N. Western......s3. 40
1000 do...... 39¾
300 Boston,H. & Erie. 1¼
700 Rock Island...... 95½
500 do...... 95⅜
200 do...... 95¼
1400 do...... 95⅛
100 do......s3. 95⅛
100 St. Paul Pref...... 52
50 St. Paul...... 33
100 do...... 32¾
100 do......s3. 32½
200 do...... 32¼
100 do...... 32⅜
100 do...... 32¼
500 do...... 32⅛
100 C., C. & I. C...... 18⅞

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—2 P. M.

$4,000 U.S.5-20C.,'62.115⅜
81,000 U.S.5-20C.,'64.117¼
100,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67......b.c.120¾

$10,000 U.S.10-40 C..115⅛
20,000 U. S. 5s C.,'81.115½
10,000 U. S. 5s R.,'81.115⅛
15,000 U. S. 5s R.,'81.115⅝

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$9,000 Tenn. 6s, New S......b. c. 63
15,000 A.&Sus.2d.b.c. 99
1,000 D.M.&T.1stb.c. 99
7,000 Cen.Pac.G.B... 90
5,000 U. Pac. 1st...... 84¾
5,000 C. & N.W. Con. Coup. G. B... 83
4,000 Hud. R.2d S.F.105⅞
1,000 Mor. & Es.1st.104
10,000 B.H.&E.1stb.c. 22¾
3,000 Long D. Bds...101½
13 Am. Ex. Bk...... 111
10 Germania Bk......107¼
31 Bank of Com...... 123
55 do......b. c.123
400 At. & Pac. Tel.b.c. 15½
100 Mar. Ld. & Mg...... 3
100 West. U. Tel...b.c. 70⅞
600 do......s3. 70¾
300 do...... 70¾
10 do...... 71
300 do...... 70⅞
1000 do......b3. 71
1300 do...... 71
500 do......b3. 71⅛
300 do...... 71⅛
10 Am. Ex......b. c. 61
500 Pac. M......b.c.s3 41¾
100 do...... 41¾
200 do...... 41⅞
200 N.Y.C.&H.R...b.c. 97¼
50 do......s3. 97½
200 do...... 97½
100 At. & Pac. Pf..b.c. 14

300 L. S. & Mo. S.b. c. 74⅝
400 do...... 74¾
300 do...... 74⅞
200 do...... 74¾
200 do......s3. 74⅞
100 do......b3. 75
200 U. Pacific......b. c. 26⅝
100 do...... 26½
500 do...... 26⅝
500 do...... 26¾
500 do......b3. 26¾
100 C. & N. W. Pf.b.c. 57¾
10 Chi. & R. I......b. c. 95⅝
100 do......c. 95½
300 do...... 95⅜
5 N. J. Cen......b. c.105¾
400 C., M. & S. P..b. c. 32⅛
400 do...... 32¼
100 do......b3. 32½
400 do...... 32⅜
200 do...... 32½
100 do...... 32⅝
200 C.M.&St.P.Pf.b.c. 52
30 do...... 51⅝
50 Del., L. & W...b.c.107½
200 Tol.,W.&W.b.c.s3. 35¼
700 do...... 35⅜
100 do......s30. 35⅛
100 do...... 35½
100 do...... 35⅝
200 do...... 35¾
50 Chi. & Alton..b. c.102¾
150 Morris & Essex... 96
100 C. & N. W......b. c. 40
100 do...... 40⅛

SALES FROM 2:30 TO 3 P. M.

$2,000 Tenn.6sN.S.b3. 62½
3,000 U. P. 1st...... 84⅞
5,000 U. P. Income.. 75
100 Mariposa L. & M.. 3
200 West. Union...b3. 71¼
100 do...... 71⅛
1100 do...... 71¼
100 do...... 71⅛
200 do......s3. 71⅛
100 do......b3. 71¼
600 do...... 71⅛
600 do...... 71¼
200 do......s3. 71¼
100 do......b3. 71⅜
900 do...... 71⅜
25 Adams Express...103¾
200 Pac. Mail...... 42
500 do...... 42⅛
500 do...... 42¼
100 N. Y. C. & H....b3 97½
300 do...... 97½
100 do...... 97⅝
600 Erie Railway...... 35⅝
1400 Rock Island...... 95¾
100 N. West. Pref...... 58
400 Han. & St. Jo...... 20½

1700 Lake Shore...... 75
100 do......s3. 75
700 do...... 74⅞
100 do......s10. 74¾
200 do...... 75
100 do...... 75
400 do...... 75⅛
1300 Union Pacific...... 26⅞
500 do......b3. 26⅞
500 do...... 26¾
200 do......b3. 27
100 do......b3. 26⅞
900 do...... 26¾
100 do...... 26⅞
100 St. Paul...... 32¾
100 North-western...c. 40¼
200 do...... 40⅜
400 do...... 40⅛
200 do...... 40¼
700 Tol. & Wabash... 35¾
600 do......b3. 35¾
100 do...... 35⅞
300 do...... 35⅞
100 Ohio and Miss...... 23⅝
600 do...... 23¾
700 do...... 23⅛

THURSDAY, May 21—P. M.

The sales of Gold by the Treasury, $1,500,000 in amount, were at 112.35@112.39 ⅌ cent. The gross bidding was for $5,385,000 at 111.75 to 112.39 ⅌ cent. The open market was a fraction higher than yesterday, 112⅜@112½, closing 112⅜ ⅌ cent. The Exchange on London is steady at $4 88 to the £ Sterling 60 days, and $4 90½@$4 91 for sight Bills. As the American Funds are firm in London, the Coupon Bonds here were stiffer in sympathy with the price of Gold as a remittance to the other side. The Registered Stocks also continue in demand for Domestic orders. These come in on the cheapness of Money and the difficulty of employing private and Savings Bank balances in any other satisfactory way. There is a considerable demand for New-York State Stocks and Bounty Loan, on out-of-town orders, which have been met by large holders, and our Public Funds substituted. In the general depression and bearish raids upon the Stock market, some of the best of the Pacific Railroad Mortgages have suffered in the last day or two, and the Central Firsts and Union Firsts and Union Land Grants and Incomes were all sold or offered down to-day at the Exchange Board. The most is made out of the recent return of a few of the Central Firsts from the other side.

On the Share speculation the temper was more bearish than yesterday, and the whole of the slight improvement was lost. The outside people are pretty well discouraged as buyers, while the speculative jobbers at and around the Exchange are either sellers *short* or buyers to cover previous short contracts, among and between each other. Little or no attention is paid to the current traffic on the Roads West, and the only prominent Stocks that seem to stay the wholesale depression are New-York Central, Lake Shore, Western Telegraph, and Pacific Mail, and these were weaker than yesterday.

Closing Quotations—MAY 21.

	Wednesday.	Thursday.
United States New 5s	115⅛	115½
U. S. 5-20s, May and November	118	118¼
U. S. 5-20s, January and July	120⅛	120¾
American Gold	112⅛	112⅜
Bills on London, 60 days	$4 88	$4 88
N. Y. Central and Hudson	97¼	97⅝
Chicago and Rock Island	96⅛	95⅞
Pacific Mail	42¼	42¼
St. Paul Common	32¾	32⅝
St. Paul Preferred	51½	51
Western Union	71¼	71⅜
Union Pacific	26¾	26¾
Lake Shore	75¼	75⅛
Toledo and Wabash	36¼	35⅞
North-west	40⅞	40⅜
North-west Preferred	59⅝	57¾
Delaware and Lackawanna	107½	107¼
Central of New-Jersey	105⅛	105½
Panama	104½	104½
Erie	35⅛	35½
Ohio and Mississippi	23⅛	23½

The Share list left off a fraction better and the feeling steadier.

The Sub-Treasury paid out $142,000 Gold Interest to-day, and redeemed $56,000 Principal of the Public Debt. The Customs receipts $466,000.

The following are the Exchange Board bids for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ⅌ cent. reg., '81......119⅞
6 ⅌ cent. coup., '81......121½
5-20 reg., '62......115¼
5-20 coup., '62......115¼
5-20 reg., '64......116½
5-20 coup., '64......117
5-20 reg., '65......116½
5-20 coup., '65......118¼
5-20 reg., n. i., '65......119¼
5-20 coup., n. i., '65......119⅝

5-20 reg., '67......119⅝
5-20 coup., '67......120¾
5-20 reg., '68......119⅝
5-20 coup., '68......120½
10-40 reg......114⅞
10-40 coup......115
5s reg., '81......115¼
5s coup., '81......115½
6s currency, '95-9......116⅞

And the following for the Railroad Mortgages:

Alb. & Sus. 1st bds..103
Alb. & Sus. 2d bds.. 98½
Bos., H. & E. 1st...... 22½
B.,C.R.& M.1st,7s, g. 54
Chic. & Alt. 1st...... 107
Chic. & Alt. Inc...... 97
Jol. & Chic. 1st...... 106½
St. L., J. & C. 1st...... 93
Ches. & Ohio 6s, 1st. 50½
Chi.,B.& Q.8 ⅌ ct.1st.110½
Chic., R. I. & P...... 105
C.,C.,C.&I.1st,7s,S.F. 99½
Cen.of N.J.Con.Conv.100
Am. Dock & Imp. B. 98
M.&S.P.1st7 3-10 P.D. 91½
M. & S.P. 1st La C.D. 87
M.&St.P.1st I.& Md. 75
Chic. & N. W. S. F...109
Chic. & N. W. C. bs. 85½
Chic. & N. W. 1st...101¼
Chic. & N. W.C.G.B. 88
Chic. & N. W.R.G.B. 88
Iowa & Mid. 1st 8s.. 80
Gal. & Chi. Ex...... 101¼
Gal. & Chi. 2d...... 96
Del., L. & W. 1st...... 102
Del., L. & W. 2d...... 104½
D., L. & W. 7s, Con.104½
Mor. & Es. 1st...... 103
Mor. & Es. 2d...... 97
Mor. & Es. Con. bds. 93
Mor. & Es. 7s of '71. 92
Erie 1st Ext...... 102
Erie 3d 7s, '83...... 92½
Erie 4th 7s, '80...... 91
Erie 5th 7s, '88...... 91⅛
Long Dock Bonds...... 101
B., N. Y. & E. 1st,'77. 89
Han. & St. Jo. L. G. 98
Ill. Cen. 7 ⅌ ct. '75.100⅛
Dub. & S. C. 2d div. 80
Cedar F. & Min. 1st. 80½
M. So. 7 ⅌ ct. 2d...... 99½
M.So.,N.I.S.F.7⅌ct.101½
Clev. & Tol. S. F...... 99
Clev. & Tol. New B.. 96
Cl., P. & Ash. Old B.100
Cl., P. & Ash. New B. 96
Det., Mon. & Tol. B. 98

Buf. & E. New B...... 96
Buf. & State Line 7s. 96
Lake S. Div. Bds...... 95
Lake S. Con. C. 1st.. 96¼
Lake S. Con. R. 1st.. 97
Lake S. Con. C. 2d... 88
Lake S. C. Reg. 2d... 88
Mar. & Cin. 1st...... 90
M. Cen.Con. 7s, 1902. 95½
Mich. C. 1st 8s, '82..107
N. Y. & N. H. 6s...... 99½
N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83...... 91½
N. Y. Cen. 6s, '87...... 91¼
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. E..... 88
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Sub..... 87
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76......100
N. Y. C. 7s,Conv.'76.100
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '65-76.100
N.Y.Cen.& H.1st, C.105¾
N.Y.Cen.& H.1st, R.106
H. R. 7s, 2d, S.F. '85.105½
Hud. R. 7s, 3d, '75...100⅜
Harlem 1st, 7s, C......103
Harlem 1st 7s, R......103¼
North Mo. 1st...... 84
Ohio & Miss. Cons... 86
Ohio & Miss. 2d C...... 67
Cen. Pac. G. bds...... 90¼
Cen. Pac. S. A. bds...101
West. Pac. bds...... 81
Union Pac. 1st B...... 84⅞
Union Pac. L. G. 7s.. 75
Union Pac. In. 10s... 75
Pac. R. of Mo. 2d...... 71
P. R. 7s, guar. by Mo. 90
P., Ft. W. & C. 1st...105¼
P., Ft. W. & C. 2d...101
Clev. & Pitts. C.S.F. 97½
Clev. & Pitts. 3d...... 99
Clev. & Pitts. 4th...... 91¼
Col., C. & Ind. 1st..... 88⅝
Col., C. & Ind. 2d..... 57½
Alt. & T. H. 2d, Pf.... 88
T., P. & W. 1st W.D. 74
T., P. & W. 7s, E..... 57½
Tol. & Wab. 1st Ext. 95
T. & W. 1st St. L.D. 78½
T. & Wab. 2d...... 82
Quin. & Tol. 1st...... 82¼

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS—MAY 21.

Telegraphed to Messrs. E. D. Randolph & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, old	102½	102¾
City 6s, new	104⅛	104¾
Camden and Amboy		123
Pennsylvania Central	95¼	95¾
Reading	113¼	113½
Lehigh Valley	60¼	60¾
Catawissa Preferred	40¾	41
Philadelphia and Erie	18½	19
Northern Central	33	34
Lehigh Navigation	57	57¼
Lehigh Gold Loan	97½	97¾

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE

NEWSPAPER ASSOCIATION,

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY.

A FEW SHARES FOR SALE.

W. C. NOYES. Agent, Nos. 4 and 6 Pine st

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, May 21, 1874.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pks	47	Hides, bdls	29
Bees-wax, pks	6	Resin, bbls	303
Copper, bbls	337	Skins, bales	133
Flour, bbls	9,971	Leather, sides	6,322
Meal, bags	375	Tallow, pks	108
Wheat, bushels	299,733	Pork, pks	1,135
Corn, bushels	71,237	Cut-meats, pks	1,333
Oats, bushels	59,075	Lard, tcs	215
Malt, bushels	1,500	Butter, pks	2,975
Peas, bushels	8,097	Cheese, pks	4,949
Cotton, bales	869	Oil-cake, pks	580
Eggs, bbls	2,683	Starch, pks	895
Oat-meal, bbls	100	Tobacco, hhds	645
Hemp, bales	19	Tobacco, pks	568
Hops, bales	85	Wool, bales	115
Hides, No	110	Whisky, bbls	579

The export clearances hence for foreign ports, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Beaver street, have been as follows:

By the steamer Pommerania, for Hamburg—25 cases Drugs, 8 pks. Glass-ware, 210 bbls. Beef, 27 cases Cigars, 31 bags Cocoa, 14 pks. Bark, 57 hhds. Tobacco, 295 bxs. Bacon, 17,300 bushels Wheat, 270 pks. Agricultural Implements, 29 cases Sewing-machines, 13 cases Machinery, 100 bbls. Flour, 43 pks. Skins, 40 pks. Hardward, 50 cs. Can Goods, 2,000 bxs. Extract, 84 pks. Leather, 10 bags Horn Tips, 2 bxs. Sperm-oil, 10 cases Feathers, 123 kegs Caviar, 60 bbls. Guts, 9 cases Nails.

By the brig Americus, for Constantinople—5,100 cases Bullets, 5,935 cases Cartridges, 2 cases Machinery, 250 pieces Pine, 3 cases Guns, 100 cases Rifles.

By the bark Marianina, for Cork—28,121 bushels Corn.

By the bark Moderato, for Queenstown—29,534 bushels Corn.

By the bark Thor, for Rotterdam—29,764 bushels Wheat.

By the bark P. C. Warwick, for Rio Janeiro—1,300 cases Refined Petroleum, 3,134 bushels Corn, 200 bbls. Resin, 6,523 pieces Lumber.

By the bark Maury, for Queenstown—26,899 bushels Wheat.

By the ship Schwergard, for Cork—32,980 bushels Wheat.

By the bark Giovanni, for Venice—17,800 cases Refined Petroleum.

By the bark Rhea, for Queenstown—24,883 bushels Wheat.

By the bark Dueppel, for Rotterdam—25,866 bushels Wheat.

By the schooner Sunbeam, for Teneriffe—1,200 cases Kerosene, 20 cases Chairs, 2 cases Sewing-machines, 1 case Tables.

ASHES—Pots have been in slack request at $6 75 ⅌ 100 lbs. Pearls quite nominal at $9 ⅌ 100 lbs.

BEES-WAX—Yellow has been in very moderate request within the range of 32½c.@35c. for fair to choice ⅌ lb.

BRICKS—Have been in moderate request for immediate use, within our range. We quote lots afloat thus: Pale, $3 75@$4 25; Jersey, $6@$6 50; Haverstraw Bay at $7 50@$8 75. Croton Fronts—Brown, $14@$15; Dark, $15@$16; Red, $16@$17; Philadelphia, $28 50@$30 50; Baltimore, $50@$58. And delivered thus: Pale at $5 75@$6 25; Jersey, $8@$8 50; Haverstraw Bay at $9 50@$10 75; Croton Fronts at $17@$18 for Brown; $18@$19 for Dark; $19@$20 for Red; Philadelphia at $33 50@$37 50 ⅌ M.

COCOA—Has been slow of sale since our last, with Maracaibo quoted nominally at 26c.@28c.; Caraccas at 15c.@35c.; Guyaquil at 10½c.@11c., and San Domingo at 7¼c.@7½c., gold.

COFFEE—Rio has been quiet, with prices without quotable change; sales have been reported of 918 bags per Ontario on private terms; mild styles have been in fair demand and quoted firm....The stock of other than Rio and Santos, in first hands, this morning, was 106,250 bags here, and 36,167 bags at the outports, with 119,400 bags reported afloat and loading for the United States. The business in other kinds has been increasing, with prices favoring sellers on good to choice samples. The recent movements in other than Rio and Santos (part previously reported) have been summed up thus: 5,700 mats Java ex Clara, sold on private terms; 6,458 bags Laguayra ex sundry vessels, sold for consumption at 19c.@19½c.; 3,681 bags Maracaibo ex sundry vessels, sold for consumption at 17c.@22¼c.; 2,442 bags Porto Rico, 1,393 bags Costa Rica, 397 bags Jamaica, 203 bags San Domingo, sold in lots for consumption within our range; 1,264 bags Porto Rico, sold at auction from 17c.@19⅛c.; 200 bags San Domingo going forward to Europe from first hands. The stock of other than Rio and Santos in first hands here, to-day, was 63,697 bags and 38,588 mats. We quote invoices thus: Rio, ordinary, 17¼c.@17½c.; fair, 18½c.@18¾c.; good, 19c.@19¼c.; prime, 20½c.@20¾c., gold, ⅌ lb., 60 days' credit; Rio, in job lots, 17c.@22c., gold; Java, 23c.@27c.; Maracaibo, 17c.@22c.; Porto Rico, 18c.@19½c.; Costa Rica, 18½c.@21c.; Mexican, 18½c.@20c.; San Domingo, 16c.; Laguayra, 19½c.@21½c.; Ceylon, 18½c.@21c.; Savanilla, 17½c.@20c.; Curacoa, 17½c.@19c.; and Jamaica, 17½c.@19½c., gold, ⅌ lb.

COTTON—For early deliveries there has been a very quiet market, with prices about nominal; sales have been reported of 650 bales, of which 24 bales last evening, including 200 bales to spinners, and 450 bales in transit. Future deliveries have been in fair demand at steady prices. On the basis of Low Middling the sales have been as follows. Last evening, after 2 P. M.: May, 100 bales, 17 23-32c. June, 1,700 bales, 17 29-32c.; 2,000 bales, 17⅞c.; 500 bales, 17 27-32c. July, 2,500 bales, 18⅛c.; 1,400 bales 18 11-32c. August, 400 bales, 18 21-32c. September, 100 bales, 18¼c. October, 300 bales, 17⅞c.: total, 9,000 bales. Sales to-day up to 2 P. M.: May, 100 bales, 17 11-16c.; 100 bales, 17 25-32c. June, 300 bales, 17 27-32c.; 700 bales, 17 13-16c.; 300 bales, 17 27-32c.; 300 bales, 17 13-16c.; 100 bales, 17 25-32c.; 1,100 bales, 17 13-16c.; 500 bales, 17 27-32c.; 200 bales, 17 13-16c.; 600 bales, 17 27-32c.; 300 bales, 17⅞c.; 500 bales, 17 15-16c.; 200 bales 17 29-32c.; 500 bales, 17⅞c. July, 600 bales, 18 9-32c.; 100 bales, 18 11-32c.; 300 bales, 18 5-16c.; 200 bales, 18 11-32c.; 300 bales, 18 5-16c.; 1,000 bales, 18 9-32c.; 100 bales, 18 5-16c.; 100 bales, 18 9-32c.; 800 bales, 18 5-16c.; 100 bales, 18 11-32c.; 100 bales, 18 5-16c.; 200 bales, 18 11-32c.; 300 bales, 18 13-32c.; 200 bales, 18⅜c.; 100 bales, 18 13-32c.; 200 bales, 18⅜c. August, 200 bales, 18⅝c.; 100 bales, 18 21-32c.; 400 bales, 18⅝c.; 200 bales, 18 21-32c.; 100 bales, 18 11-16c.; 100 bales, 18 25-32c.; 100 bales, 18¾c. September, 300 bales, 18 7-32c.; 200 bales, 18¼c.: total, 12,700 bales. Grand total, 24,900 bales. The receipts at the shipping ports to-day were 2,178 bales, and thus far this week 20,232 bales, against 18,932 bales same time last year, and since the 1st of September last 3,635,833 bales, against 3,359,370 bales the preceding season. Consolidated (five days) exports to Great Britain, 14,517 bales; to the Continent, 4,978 bales. Stock in New-York, 126,634 bales; consolidated stock at the ports, 314,115 bales. The following quotations are based on Cotton in store, running in quality not more than half a grade above or below the grade named:

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜
Good Ordinary	16⅞	17	17¼	17¼
Strict Good Ordinary	17⅜	17½	17 11-16	17 11-16
Low Middling	17⅞	18	18¼	18¼
Middling	18¾	18⅞	19⅛	19⅛
Good Middling	20	20⅛	20⅜	20⅜

FIRE-CRACKERS—Have been in fair request within the range of $2 70@$2 80 for short and full counts.

FISH—The jobbing trade has been fair in the leading kinds, on a steady basis as to values. Dry Cod from $4 25@$5 20 ⅌ quintal; No. 1 Mackerel at $15@$22; No. 2 at $14 50@$16; No. 3 at $12 50@$13 ⅌ bbl.; Pickled Herring at $3 50@$6; Smoked Herring at 27c.@30c. for Scale, and 25c. for No. 1 ⅌ box; Dutch Herring, $1 10@$1 20 ⅌ keg.

FRUITS—In foreign there has continued a good demand for Currants, with sales of 700 bbls. at 6¾c. Of Layer Raisins 1,200 bxs. were sold at $2 85.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been comparatively dull, with prices rather favoring purchasers. Some inquiry has been noted for shipping Extras, within the range of $6 30@$6 60 for standard to very good lines, but otherwise the demand has been limited, and mostly for job lots, within our range. The sales since our last have been 10,800 bbls., of all grades, including poor to choice No. 2 at $4@$5; inferior to choice Superfine State and Western at $5 30@$5 85, chiefly at $5 50@$5 75; inferior to very good Extra State, $6@$6 60; very good to very fancy do. and City Mill Extras at $6 60@$7 75; poor to very good shipping Extra Western at $6@$6 65, mostly at $6 30@$6 35 for Standard, and $6 55@$6 60 for very good; poor to choice shipping brands round-hoop Ohio, $6 15@$6 75, chiefly at $6 45@$6 60; poor to very good Minnesota Extra, for shipping, at $6 50@$7 75 ⅌ bbl., and Trade and Family Extras at proportionate rates.

No 2 Flour	$4 00@$5 00
Sour Flour	4 50@ 5 65
Superfine State and Western	5 30@ 5 85
Extra State	6 00@ 7 75
Extra City	6 10@ 7 75
Extra Genesee	7 80@ 9 25
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping brands	6 15@ 6 75
Extra Western, shipping brands	6 00@ 6 65
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	6 75@ 9 50
Extra Western, trade and family brands	6 75@ 9 60
Extra St. Louis, ordinary to fancy	6 75@10 50
Extra Minnesota, poor to superlative	6 50@10 50

Southern Flour has been quiet but steady. Sales have been reported since our last of 1,020 bbls., in lots, at $6 25@$7 75 for very poor to choice shipping, and $7 75@$10 75 for ordinary fancy to choice Family Extra, and $5 85 for Superfine, ⅌ bbl....Canada Flour neglected and nominal....Rye Flour has been in moderate request at $4 80@$6 for fine to very choice Superfine. Sales, 325 bbls., chiefly at $5 50@$6 ⅌ bbl....Corn-meal has been in fair demand at firm prices. We quote the range of from $4@$4 60 for very inferior to very choice Yellow Western, chiefly at $4 25@$4 50 for fair to choice; $4 55@$4 60 for Golden Ear; $4 20@$4 30 for Jersey, and $4 75@$4 85 for Brandywine, ⅌ bbl. The reported sales since our last have been 950 bbls.

GRAIN—Spring Wheat has been in moderately active request, mostly for shipment, with the advantage as to values in favor of buyers, on most grades, other than strictly prime to choice No. 1, the offerings of which have been comparatively limited at about previous figures. Winter Wheat has been in limited demand at former rates. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 134,000 bushels at $1 56@$1 58½ for No. 1 Spring, chiefly at $1 57 for prime Milwaukee, and $1 58@$1 60 for best Minnesota; $1 54, in part, for No. 2 Minnesota Spring; $1 52@$1 53½ for No. 2 Milwaukee do., mainly on the basis of $1 53 for boat-loads; $1 50@$1 51 for No. 2 North-west do., mostly at $1 50 for average loads; $1 47@$1 50 for ordinary to choice No. 2 Chicago do.; $1 40@$1 57 for ungraded Spring; $1 55 for White Spring; $1 58@$1 60 for Red Western; $1 70 for White do. And for forward delivery, 16,000 bushels prime No. 2 Chicago Spring, May option, at $1 50; 8,000 bushels No. 2 Minnesota do., and 32,000 bushels No. 2 Milwaukee do., to arrive soon, at $1 53 ⅌ bushel....Corn has been offered less freely, and has shown rather more firmness, with a fair inquiry noted, partly for export. Sales have been reported of 96,000 bushels at 84c.@87½c. for inferior to very choice new Mixed Western, chiefly at 86c.@87c. for fair to prime; 86c.@87½c. for old do., mostly at 87c.@87½c. for boat-loads; 86c.@88c. for Yellow Western, and 88c.@91c. for White do. ....Rye firm and in fair request; 16,000 bushels Canada, in bond, sold at $1 08, and 1,500 bushels State at $1 08 ⅌ bushel....Of Canada Peas, 8,000 bushels, in bond, sold at $1 ⅌ bushel for export; market firmer. ....Barley dull and irregular; sales, 4,500 bushels Canada West at $1 50....Barley-malt quiet within the previous range....Oats have been less sought after, with Mixed stock quoted lower, and White about steady. Sales have been reported of 68,500 bushels at 61c.@64c. for Mixed Western, mainly at 63c. for average lots; 65c.@67½c. for White do., and 64c. for White State....Feed in demand within the range of $32@$38 ⅌ ton.

GUNNY CLOTH—A sale has been noted of 50 bales Gouripore at 12c.

GUNNY BAGS AND BAGGING—Have been in limited demand, with Bags at 12¼c.@12½c.; Calcutta Bagging at 9½c.@9¾c.; Domestic Bagging 12c.

HAY AND STRAW—Bale Hay has been salable and firm, with good to choice shipping quoted at $1 05@$1 15, and the range of retailing qualities at from $1 25@$1 70 ⅌ 100 lbs. Straw has been in slack request, with Oat quoted at 90c.@$1; Wheat at 50c.@60c., and Rye at 60c.@85c. ⅌ 100 lbs.

HIDES—Have been quiet at unchanged prices; sales have been reported of 3,700 Rio Grande, 1,300 City Slaughters, and 850 Dry and Wet-salted Texas on private terms.

LATHS, LIME, AND LUMBER—Have been moderately sought after, within the previous range in nearly all instances.

MOLASSES—Foreign has been quiet and barely as firmly held. New-Orleans has been selling in small lots at about steady prices. Stock in first hands to-day estimated at 1,835 hhds. Cuba, 1,273 hhds. English Islands, 928 hhds. Porto Rico, and 5,000 bbls. New-Orleans. We quote: Cuba, Muscovado Refining, (50 test,) 41c.; Grocery do., at 39c.@50c.; Cuba, Centrifugal, 30c.@32c.; Porto Rico, 40c.@70c., the latter for fancy; English Islands, 46c.@50c.; New-Orleans, 76c.@81c. for good to choice, and up to 82c.@83c. for fancy.

NAILS—Have been very quiet throughout, within our range: Common Fence and Sheathing, 10d. to 60d., quoted at $3 80@$4; 8d. and 9d., $4@$4 25; 6d. and 7d., $4 25@$4 50; 4d. and 5d., $4 50@$4 75; 3d. and 4d., $5 25@$5 50; 3d., fine, $6@$6 25; 2d., $6 75@$7; Cut Spikes, all sizes, $4@$4 25; Finishing Stock, $4 50@$6; Clinch Stock, $5 50@$6 50 ⅌ keg.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been more active and higher; sales have been reported of 1,300 bbls. Strained at $2 65; 200 small bbls. do., $2 75; 300 bbls. No. 2 at $2 70, and 150 bbls. No. 2 at $2 72½; Strained closed at $2 65; $2 75 for common and good. Spirits Turpentine has been quiet and steady; sales have been reported of 47 bbls., in merchantable order, 39c.@39½c.; and 100 New-York bbls. at 40c.

PETROLEUM—Crude, in bulk, has been quoted firmer and held at 5⅜c.; Refined has been dull at 13¼ for spot and May, 13⅜ for first half June, and 13½ for last half do. Cases at 19c. Naphtha at 8½c.@8⅝c. In Philadelphia the market has been inactive; Refined has been quoted at 13⅛c.

PROVISIONS—Mess Pork has been ruling higher and closed about steadily, held with a fair speculative demand; sales have been 3,100 bbls., for June, at $17 95@$18 10; 1,000 bbls., July, at $18 25; spot lots quoted at $18. Of Prime Mess a sale has been noted of 75 bbls. at $15 50, quoted at $15 75@$16 25; Extra Prime has been quoted at $14 75@$15. Dressed Hogs have been firm at 7½c.@7¾c. for City. Cut-meats have been quiet; sales have been reported of 80 tcs. Pickled Hams on private terms; 20 bxs. Clear Bellies, 14 lbs., 10¼c.; 5,000 lbs. Pickled Bellies, 12 lbs., 9¼c.; 1,500 loose City Smoked Hams, 12½c.@13c., and 1,000 loose City Shoulders at 8⅛c.@8¼c. Bacon has been held stronger; sales have been reported of 250 bxs. City Long Clear at 10 3-16c.@10¼c.; Short Clear has been quoted at 10½c. Lard has been active and again much higher; sales of Western Steam have been 250 tcs. for May at 11⅜c., closing at 11 7-16c.; 2,250 tcs., June, 11¼c.@11 5-16c., closing at 11 7-16c.@11½c.; 2,250 tcs., July, at 11⅜c.@11⅝c., closing at 11⅝c.@11 11-16c.; 250 tcs., August, 11 11-16c., closing at 11 11-16c.@11¾c. Kettle has been quoted at 11½c.@11⅝c. City Steam has been in fair demand, and quoted firm at 11⅛c.@11¼c.; sales have been reported of 245 tcs. at 11c.@11¼c. Refined has been held higher; quoted at 11⅝c.@11¾c., with sales of 1,700 tcs. on private terms....Beef has been quiet; a sale has been noted of 50 bbls. We quote at from $9 90@$12 for Plain Mess, $11@$14 for Extra Mess, ⅌ bbl.; $20@$23 for Prime Mess, $24 50@$28 50 for India Mess, $29@$31 for Extra do., ⅌ tierce....Beef Hams in slack demand at $24@$25 50 for Western, and $16@$22 for Southern....Butter, Cheese, and Eggs about as last quoted.

SALT—Has been in ample supply and quite moderate demand since our last, with Liverpool Ground quoted heavy at $1 10@$1 25; Liverpool Fine, $1 85@$3, from store; Turk's Island, &c., from store, 30c.

SALTPETRE—Has been very quiet at 5½c., gold, ⅌ lb.

SEEDS—Linseed has been scarce and quiet, with the last sales reported to arrive here at $2 65, gold, cash. Other kinds very dull. Clover quoted at 10c.@10¼c.; Rough Flax at $2 50@$2 65 ⅌ bushel....Timothy at $3@$3 25 ⅌ bushel.

SOAP—Has been in rather slack demand, with Castile quoted at 9½c.@9⅝c., currency; Colgate's Pale at 7½c.; Family, 8c., and W. Taylor's do. at 6½c., less usual discount.

SPICES—The demand is mostly for small amounts of stock for the jobbing trade on the basis of previous quotations. Mace quoted at $1 18@$1 26 for common to prime; No. 1 Nutmegs at $1 10@$1 15; Cassia at 25c.; Cloves at 43c.@45c.; East India Pepper at 17c.@19c.; White Pepper at 28c.; Pimento at 12½c.; Ginger at 11½c.@12½c. ⅌ lb., gold.

SUGAR—Raw has been quiet and unchanged; sales have been reported of 350 hhds. prime Refining Cuba at 8c.; 175 hhds. Guadaloupe 7-50¼c., and 289 bxs. Centrifugal, 8⅞c. We quote fair Refining at 5⅝c.; good do., 7⅝c.; prime do., 8c.; fair to choice Grocery do., 8⅛c.@8⅜c.; No. 12 Box Clayed stock at 8¼c.@8⅝c.; Centrifugal stock at 8¼c.@9c.; Manila bags, 7c.@7½c.; Molasses Sugar, 6⅜c.@7½c. Refined Sugars have been in good demand, with Crushed quoted at 10⅜c.@10½c.; Powdered at 10⅜c.@10½c.; Granulated at 10⅛c.; A's at 9⅞c.@9½c., and Yellow at 7¾c.@9c. ⅌ lb. The movements in Raw Sugars since May 1 have been summed up thus:

	Hhds.	Boxes.	Bags.	Melado.
Stock May 1, 1874	79,122	53,044	181,682	993
Receipts since the 1st of May	61,580	41,497	23,670	1,587
Total	140,702	94,541	205,352	2,580
Sales since the 1st of May	30,325	15,873	65,843	450
Stock May 21, 1874	110,377	78,668	139,509	2,130
Stock May 22, 1873	64,337	45,084	239,932	5,907

TALLOW—Has been held at 1-16c. higher with a fair inquiry. Sales have been reported of 50,000 lbs. prime City at 7 13-16c.; 143,000 lbs. out of town stock, 7¾c.@7⅞c.; 50 lbs. and 40 tcs., 7⅞c.

TEAS—Have been ruling dull, the transactions mainly in small lots to replenish assortments. Prices have been steadily held. Sales have been 700 half-chests Green, and 1,000 half-chests Oolong.

WHISKY—Has been quoted about steady at 97½c. ⅌ gallon, on a moderate trade; sales, 275 bbls.

FREIGHTS—The Grain movement has been fairly active, with berth rates quoted firmer. Petroleum vessels were in rather more request at the ruling figures. Otherwise business was comparatively tame. Offerings of Provisions moderate, of other general cargo very limited. To Liverpool, by steam, 8,000 bushels Grain, at 9½d.; 24,000 bushels do., (next week's shipments,) at 10d.; 650 bxs. Bacon at 35s.@37s. 6d.; 200 bales Cotton on private terms; 1,200 bxs. Cheese, (within a day or two, not previously reported,) at 40s....To London, by steam, 80 hhds. Tallow, at 40s. The charters include a Norwegian bark, hence to Cork for orders, with 3,700 quarters Grain at 6s. 3d., twelve lay days; a Norwegian bark, hence to Antwerp, with 3,000 quarters Grain, at 7s.; a Russian bark, hence to Havre or Antwerp, with 5,000 quarters Grain, at 6s. 9d.; a British ship, hence to Bremen, with 10,000 bbls. Refined Petroleum, at 4s. 6d.; an Italian bark, hence to Cork for orders, to the United Kingdom, with 3,500 bbls. Refined Petroleum, at 5s. 3d., or if direct 5s.; a Norwegian bark, hence to London, with 2,600 bbls. Refined Petroleum, at 5s. 3d.; a Norwegian bark, hence to a direct port United Kingdom, with 2,800 bbls. Refined Petroleum, at 5s. 4½d., with lay days to June 15, and 5s. 6d. if to June 20; a Norwegian schooner, hence to a Baltic port, with 1,000 bbls. Refined Petroleum at 6s. An American bark, hence to Dantzic, with 2,200 bbls. Refined Petroleum at 6s. An American bark, hence to Belfast, with 2,800 bbls. Refined Petroleum at 5s. A bark hence to Marseilles with 300 bbls. Crude Petroleum on private terms. A British bark hence to a Continental port with about 3,600 bbls. Crude Petroleum at 4s. 9d. A British ship, 1,225 tons, and a British bark, 936 tons, placed on the berth to Bristol for general cargo.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

COMMISSION OF APPEALS.

ALBANY, May 21.—The following is the Commission of Appeals calendar for May 22: Nos. 121, 126, 130, 140, 143, 145, 50, 51, 92, 117.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Donohue, J.

Nos.
9—Lilligman vs. Tilden, &c.
48—Williams vs. Allen, &c.
65—Wynne vs. Hibernia Ins. Co. of Ohio.
70—West. Union Tel. Co. vs. Manhattan Tel. Co.
99—Dayton vs. Roche.
103—Rockford, R. I. and St Louis R. R. Co. vs. Boody.
115—Whitney vs. Danforth.
128—In the matter of Manning.
129—In the matter of Naylor.
130—In the matter of Williamson.
131—In the matter of Shiffer.
132—Beebe vs. Kenyon.
137—Auchmutz vs. Jones, &c.
144—Tim vs. Tim.
147—Raynor, &c., vs. Lubo, &c.
149—Greaves vs. Gorge.
154—Beach vs. Hoyt, &c.

Nos.
159—Chapman vs. Chapman.
167—Wright vs. Pitcher.
178—Williams vs. Tillinghast.
193—McHenry vs. Hazard.
204—Kennard vs. Paulding.
205—Silligman vs. Tilden, &c.
212—Messmore vs. Arcularius.
213—Fuller, &c., vs. Houghton.
216—Walker vs. Schorff.
218—Kahn vs. Cragin, &c.
219—Glogowski vs. Benziger Bros.
220—Rosenthal vs. Toepfer.
222—Moorhead vs. McNamee.
223—Minford vs. Moore.
224—Romain vs. Garth.
225—Perkins vs. Sturges.
226—Mech's' and Traders' Bank vs. Moore.
227—Du Beaulieu vs. Vogt.
229—Sanford vs. Crandall.
231—Shaw vs. Hayes.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART I.

Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART II.

Held by Van Brunt, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.

No Short Cause Calendar.
Case on—No. 770½—Brinckley vs. Brinckley.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Held by Davis, P. J., Daniels and Brady, JJ.

Nos.
156—Richardson vs. Virtue et al.
59—Jay, Receiver, vs. De Groot et al.
145—Musselman et al. vs. Caen.
147—McDonald vs. The Mayor, &c., N. Y.
148—Erie Railway Company vs. Vanderbilt.
160—Westervelt vs. Ackley.
171—Wood vs. Lockwood.
178—Hadden vs. Houghtaling.
113—Duryee vs. The Mayor, &c.
65—Dambman vs. Butterfield et al.
115—Campbell, Administratrix, vs. Hoge.
30—Winship vs. Winship.

Nos.
89—The People, &c., Stemler et al. vs. Maguire.
90—Same vs. Same.
91—Same vs. Same.
92—Same vs. Same.
114—— vs. ——.
166—Indianapolis, P. and C. R. R. vs. Tyng.
173—Berrian vs. Sanford.
175—First Nat. Bank of N. Y. vs. Morris et al.
179—Ludlow et al. vs. Dole.
36—Mayer vs. The Mayor, &c.
43—In the matter of Taylor vs. Green.
45—In the matter of Ketteltas.
47—In the matter of Phillips.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART III.

Held by Lawrence, J.

Nos. Short Causes.
1579—Zimmerman vs. Hunt et al.
1589—Levy vs. Goldberg.
1323—Manuf'rs' & Merc'ts' Bk. vs. Hanson et al.
2047—Bk. of N. Y. National B'k'g Ass. vs. Smith.
1293—Manuf'rs' & Merc'ts' Bk. vs. Hanson et al.
1183—Graham vs. McKenzie.
2459—Thompson vs. Holden, impleaded.
2943—Greene vs. Brown.
3467—Dewey vs. Colligan.
3277—Wyman, Jr., vs. Bylandt.
3235—Langley vs. Davis.
2019—Platt, Receiver, vs. Wilson.
1295—Manuf'rs' & Merc'ts' Bk. vs. Costello et al.

Nos.
2391—Mirando vs. Yerrance et al.
2993—Hastings vs. Lockwood et al.
2371—Ludington vs. Cudney et al.
3237—Merchant et al. vs. Hawkins et al.
3443—Coe vs. Hobby et al.
3241—Dam, Jr., vs. Hillyer et al.
3261—Heather vs. Neill, survivor.
2225—Martin et al. vs. Walker.
3093—Pierson vs. Ager.
3463—Hendricks, survivor, vs. Parks.
3221—U. S. Tea Co. vs. Montgomery.
2529—Keenan et al. vs. Waverley Paper Mills.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Curtis, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.
873—Morey vs. Safe Deposit Co.
879—Merchants' Ex. Nat. Bank vs. Com. Ins. Co.
653—Petrie vs. Poillon.
1741—Tugnot et al. vs. U. S. & B. M. S. Co.
39—Gonzales, Adm'x, vs. N. Y. & H. R. R. Co.
663—Sutro et al. vs. Fargo, Pres't, &c.
927—Russell, Receiver, vs. Baker.

Nos.
905—N. M. Ins. Co. vs. Mangam et al.
237—Robinson vs. O'Brien, Sheriff.
939—Shelton & D. Mfg. Co. vs. Smith.
673—Morey vs. Met. Gaslight Co.
931—Met. G. Co. vs. Rider.
1503—Hazewell vs. Coursen.
937—Keogh vs. Levenson.
1711—Wilkinson et al. vs. Brennan, Sheriff.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Held by Speir, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.
424—O'Brien vs. Williamsburg City Fire Insurance Company.
962—Fisk, Executrix, vs. Liverpool and London Globe Ins. Co.
996—Fisk, Executrix, vs. The N. O. Mutual Insurance Company.
578—Journeau vs. Tallman.
930—Fraiichstein et al. vs. Keller et al.
936—Davis et al. vs. Rubenstein.
934—Mendelson vs. Greenwich Ins. Co.

Nos.
984—Fryer vs. Abel.
912—Dutch vs. Serrell et al.
524—Patern vs. Fidler et al.
528—Patern vs. Stitt et al.
924—Furlong vs. Allen.
882—Tiecke vs. Schoendorf et al.
868—Sander et al. vs. Hoffman et al.
798—McGuckin et al. vs. Adams.
1652—McDaniels vs. O'Brien.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Loew, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.
One-hour Causes—Off Term Causes—April Term.
2650—Burleigh Drill Co. vs. Gordon.
3554—Herlinger vs. Lanegan.
3949—Howells vs. Dickerman.
3922—Secor vs. Hurry.
4051—Diossy vs. Gross.
4066—Lugar vs. Pittman.
4157—McKnight vs. Kaufman.
4100—Poole vs. Seixas.
3603—Ressinger vs. Vogel.
4083—Nenfie vs. Keller.
4097—Kelly vs. Mercier.
4116—Kearney vs. Alexander.
3318—Kelly et al. vs. Moss et al.
4112—Taylor vs. Philip.
3912—Hood vs. Lloyd.
3694—Bischoff vs. Steinmetz.
3814—Ripley vs. Dixon.
3825—Pondier vs. Birmingham.
3703—Neigert vs. Mittnacht.
3873—Becker vs. Hind.

Nos.
2762½—Hill vs. Burke.
4039—Hub vs. Krippendorf.
3017—O'Shaunessy vs. Green.
3894—Ripley vs. Moynihan.
4159—Griffin vs. Tunno.
4160—Reed vs. Tunno.
4161—Cruger vs. Tunno.
4262—Sloan vs. Tunno.
3045—Pacific Bank vs. Gershom.
May Orders.
4115—Doscher vs. Shaw.
4046—Caldwell vs. Marsh.
3080—Bouton vs. Frost.
3989—Lyman vs. Walker.
3945—Buttles vs. Kreizer.
3946—Young vs. Prior.
4045—Laverty vs. Hamilton.
3781—Gray vs. Hampson.
3979—Young vs. Newman.
4192—Bond vs. Cowing.
4193—Mech's Nat. Bank vs. Ryckman.
3498—Caffe vs. Bourosan.
4096—Kaufman vs. Spyer.
4227—Bruce vs. Hamilton.
4182—Kalb vs. Belden.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Gross, J.

Nos.
4175—Jaffier vs. Schanck.
4491—Geraty vs. Carlton.
4569—Falconer vs. Bloomfield.
4625—Manning, Adm'r., vs. Niver et al.
4933—Wald et al. vs. Levenson.
4317—Kolle, Jr., vs. Galvin.
4144—McArthur vs. Gold-Heating Co.
4208—Sherman vs. Metropolitan Nat. Bank.
4262—Wheat vs. Michaux.
4862—Dalton vs. Lyons.
1459—Preston vs. Waitzfelder.
4482—Claflin et al. vs. Union R. R. Transportation Co.

Nos.
4679—Libby et al. vs. Husted.
5246—Owen vs. New-York Nickel Co.
820—Potterton vs. Dodd.
823—Cowen vs. Dodd.
4741—Silbert vs. Shearman.
4320—Goldbury vs. Richenburg.
3101—Adrian vs. Henry et al.
4485—McKeag vs. Gertleman et al.
4341—Cassidy vs. Brady.
2944—Shiels vs. Herman.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Adjourned for the term.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART III.

Held by Spaulding, J.

Nos.
4946—Cruttenden vs. Clews et al.
4689—Bull vs. Jaffray et al.
4956—Wolff et al. vs. Rosenburg et al.
4958—Lowenthal vs. Sturgis.
4964—Campbell vs. Brown et al.
4965—O'Neill vs. N. Y. Plate Glass Co.
4793—Harrington et al. vs. Henlich.
4218—Scofield vs. Epstein et al.
3832—Dunne vs. Davison.
4815—Hennessy vs. Potley.
4949—Staidollar vs. Belterman et al.

Nos.
4503—Mueller et al. vs. Methfessel.
5263—Stanley vs. Chamberlain.
4994—Dunworth et al. vs. Newman.
4960—Kugleman vs. The Bucking Wool and L. Co.
4995—Geraty et al. vs. Healy.
4996—Straub vs. Bauman et al.
4997—Hyde & Son Manf'g Co. vs. Van Tuyl et al.
4998—Geraty et al. vs. Healy.
4999—Irwin et al. vs. Denlon.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART IV.

Held by McAdam, J.

Nos.
3273—Gottsberger vs. Brennan.
5053—Wallace vs. Simpson.
5244—O'Reilly vs. Emanuel.
4669—Gleuhill vs. Dibblee.
4821—Kitchell et al. vs. Elsasen.

Nos.
4714—Regelson vs. D. D., E. B. and B. R. R. Co.
4801—Charles vs. Jeckel et al.
5101—Schleifstein vs. Rubin.
4644—Bradbury et al. vs. Godfrey.

4889—Groll et al. vs. Warnke.
5234—Ninth Ward Bank vs. Hazlett et al.
5235—Thomas et al. vs. Hazlett et al.
4456—Carroll vs. Malone.
4634—Hecht vs. Brennan.
4654—Butterfield vs. Miller et al.

5001—Krakawa vs. Sucby.
5005—Garibarini et al. vs. Dondero.
5008—Comstock vs. N. Y. Varnish Co.
5009—Hyde vs. Siscardi.
5010—Hart vs. Lowenstein.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART V.

Held by Alker, J.

Nos.
3975—Derham vs. Melley.
4225—Dingee vs. Eggert.
4936—Colt vs. Hotchkiss.
5211—Schofield vs. Davis.
4923—Terrell vs. Otis et al.
4308—Kearney vs. Volkening.
4381—Matthieson et al. vs. Thompson.
4975—McNamara vs. Bevea.
4978—Trenor vs. Eldridge.

Nos.
4981—Dunn vs. Tammany.
4982—Lynch vs. Beach.
4986—Arnreidt vs. Doscher.
4988—Morrow et al. vs. The Westchester Institute.
4992½—Johnson vs. Turley.
4993—Speerman vs. Levy.
4025—Woods et al. vs. Bonneville.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—PART I.

Held by Sutherland, J.

Julius Sarner, perjury. (Continued.)

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—PART II.

Held by Hackett, Recorder.

Thomas O'Brien and John Conroy, robbery.
Andrew Torney, robbery.
Samuel Gilmore, burglary.
Wm. Flynn, burglary.
Wm. P. Lynn, felonious assault and battery.
Michael Garry, felonious assault and battery.
Frederick Lubo, felonious assault and battery.
James Gilmartin, felonious assault and battery.
James Onil, felonious assault and battery.
Frederick Evers, felonious assault and battery.
Wm. Dick, felonious assault and battery.

John Green, John Taylor, and John Clark, grand larceny.
Thomas Moore, grand larceny.
Henry Deiken, grand larceny.
John Cosgrove and Louis H. Robinson, grand larceny.
Newman Harris, grand larceny.
George H. Cooper, grand larceny.
Louisa Williams, grand larceny.
John H. Dusenbery, attempt to induce perjury.
Rosa Friel, assault and battery.

DECISIONS.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge J. F. Daly.

Graff vs. Helling; bail reduced to $250; motion to discharge denied.

Graff vs. Winship; motion denied without costs. See opinion.

Harris vs. Magiun; motion granted. See opinion.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Donohue.

O'Donnell vs. The Mayor, &c.; motion granted.

NAVAL STORES MARKET.

WILMINGTON, N. C., May 21.—Spirits of Turpentine steady at 35c. Resin firm at $2 25 for Strained. Crude Turpentine steady; $1 85 for Hard; $2 85 for Yellow Dip; $3 50 for Virgin. Tar steady at $2 20.

SAUCES.

TRADE-MARK

WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

JOHN W. LEA et al. against SUNDRY COUNTERFEITERS.

"When it is apparent that there is an intention to deceive the public by the use of the name of a place and the word descriptive of an article, such deception will not be protected by the pretense that these words cannot be used in such manner as to constitute a 'trade mark.'

Where words and the allocation of words have, by long use, become known as designating the article of a particular manufacturer, he acquires a right to them as a trade-mark, which competing dealers cannot fraudulently invade.

The essence of the wrong is the false representation and deceit, on proof of which an injunction will issue."

The Concluding Words of the Judges' Decision are:

"The order appealed from should be modified and the injunction extended so as to prohibit the use of the words 'Worcestershire Sauce' on the bills, labels, and wrappers of the defendant."

LEA & PERRINS'

CELEBRATED

PRONOUNCED BY CONNOISSEURS TO BE THE "ONLY GOOD SAUCE," And applicable to EVERY VARIETY OF DISH.

EXTRACT of a LETTER from a MEDICAL GENTLEMAN at Madras, to his brother at WORCESTER, May, 1851.

"Tell LEA & PERRINS that their Sauce is highly esteemed in India, and is, in my opinion, the most palatable as well as the most wholesome Sauce that is made."

Worcestershire Sauce.

Sold Wholesale and for Exportation by the Proprietors, LEA & PERRINS, Worcester, England; and Retail by Dealers in Sauces generally throughout the World.

ASK FOR LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE.

All parties infringing on the above will be prosecuted by Messrs. LEA & PERRINS.

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BANKRUPT NOTICES.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES, Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ANSON G. P. DODGE, WILLIAM JAY HUNT, and SAMUEL SCHOLFIELD, bankrupts.—Notice is hereby given that by an indenture bearing date the 14th day of February, A. D. 1874, Anson G. P. Dodge, William Jay Hunt, and Samuel Scholfield, (lately carrying on business in New-York, Philadelphia, Williamsport, Penn., and Brunswick, Ga., under the firm name of DODGE & CO.,) have conveyed, transferred, and delivered all their and each of their estates and effects whatsoever to John L. Cadwalader, of the City of New-York, as Trustee, for the benefit of their creditors; and that the said indenture of conveyance was duly executed, according to the provisions of the forty-third section of the act of Congress entitled "An act to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States," approved March 2, 1867. All persons indebted to the said Anson G. P. Dodge, William Jay Hunt, and Samuel Scholfield, or to said firm of Dodge & Co., are requested to make payment without delay to the said Trustee; and all persons having claims against them or either of them, or said firm, are notified to make proof thereof, as required by the provisions of the Bankrupt act, at the office of Edgar Ketchum, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 93 Nassau street, (Bennett Building,) New-York.—Dated this 5th day of May, 1874.

JOHN L. CADWALADER, Trustee,
Nos. 9 and 11 Nassau street, New-York.

my22-1aw3wF

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON THE 19th day of May, A. D. 1874, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of ABRAHAM L. EARLE and SAMUEL S. EARLE, of Yonkers, in the County of Westchester, and State of New-York, heretofore carrying on business in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who have been adjudged bankrupts on their own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupts, to them or for their use, and the transfer of any property by them are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupts, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of their estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 4 Warren street, in the City of New-York, in said district, before Isaiah T. Williams, Register, on the 4th day of June, A. D. 1872, at 2 o'clock P. M.

OLIVER FISKE,
United States Marshal, as Messenger, Southern District of New-York.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.: At the City of New-York, the 21st day of May, 1874.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of SYLVESTER F. BEST and CHARLES P. BEST, of the City of New-York, in the County and State of New-York, within said district, who have been adjudged bankrupts upon their own petition by the District Court of said district.

JOHN H. PLATT, Assignee,
my22-1aw3wF* No. 40 Wall street, New-York.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.: At the City of New-York, the 13th day of May, 1874.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of AUGUSTUS N. LINDSLEY, of the City of New-York, in the County and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon a creditor's petition by the District Court of said district.

JOHN H. PLATT, Assignee,
my15-1aw3wF* No. 40 Wall st., New-York.

THE CAT NUISANCE.—SEND FOR A 50-CENT box of thunderbolts, and you can frighten away every cat from your yard. PHOENIX MANUFACTURING COMPANY, No. 60 Dey st., manufacturers of instantaneous burglar alarms.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, MAY 22, 1874.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—CAMILLE—Miss Clara Morris, Miss Emily Mestayer, Mr. C. R. Thorne, Mr. Stuart Robson.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—OLIVER TWIST—Mr. W. Davidge, James Lewis, Mr. Conway, Miss Bijou Heron, Miss Fanny Davenport.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—THE CLANDESTINE MARRIAGE.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—JACK CADE—Mr. John McCullough, Mr. W. E. Sheridan.

BOWERY THEATRE.—YANKEE JACK—POCAHONTAS—THREE FAST MEN.

BARNUM'S ROMAN HIPPODROME.—CHARIOT RACES—GYMNASTIC ACTS—MENAGERIE. Matinée.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE afternoon and evening. Curiosities.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—MAGIC AND LEGERDEMAIN by Prof. Herrmann.

BRYANT'S MINSTRELS.—FARCES, SINGING, COMICALITIES—Messrs. Unsworth. N. Seymour.

THE COLOSSEUM.—CYCLORAMA OF LONDON BY NIGHT—Afternoon and evening.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.—SUMMER NIGHT'S CONCERT—By Theo. Thomas' Orchestra.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN—EXHIBITION of Paintings.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES is the best daily family paper published; it contains the latest news and correspondence; all objectionable advertisements are rigidly excluded; and it has a constantly increasing circulation among the most respectable classes of the community.

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The Sunday Edition, per annum	2
The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, per annum	3
The WEEKLY TIMES, per annum	2

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When the names of subscribers are required to be written upon each paper of the club at one post-office address, ten cents for each copy additional to the above rates.

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New-York City.

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TO ADVERTISERS.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in THE TIMES will be received at No. 54½ West 32d st., junction of Broadway and 6th av.; No. 308 West 23d st., opposite Grand Opera-house, at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

☞ For the accommodation of east-side advertisers, advertisements for insertion in THE TIMES will be received at the East-side Advertising Office, No. 504 3d av., corner 34th st., Third Avenue Railroad Building, at the same rates as are charged at the office of publication.

Advertisements received, at our regular office rates, at the Harlem office, No. 2,281 Third avenue, corner One Hundred and Twenty-fourth street, Harlem Savings Bank Building, from 7 A. M. to 7:15 P. M.; on Sundays, from 3 to 6 P. M.

NOTICE.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot, under any circumstances, return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

The good wishes of the country will naturally go with the daughter of the President upon two events so important in her life as those of her marriage and her departure to take up her abode in another land. Of the wedding itself, a very elaborate and glowing account appeared in the evening papers yesterday, and will probably be republished by some of our contemporaries this morning. Since all correspondents were excluded (very properly) from the ceremony, it is obvious that this thrilling story must have been compiled chiefly from the imagination, and we have, therefore, omitted it entirely from our columns. We trust that our readers will not regret its absence, but will be satisfied with the simple account which comes to us from our own correspondent at Washington. It is, at least, free from those beautiful touches in the more ambitious descriptions, which inform us that there "was nothing particularly noticeable in the dress of the groom," and that he shared in the "orally expressed congratulations."

A partial restoration of the franking privilege was yesterday made by the House, which adopted an amendment to the Post Office bill authorizing the distribution of the reports of the Agricultural Bureau through the mails free of cost to the recipient. The vote was 134 to 71, and we are bound to say, for the credit of the House, that the minority included all the best members. We are at a loss to see any justification for this amendment. There is no sort of reason why a farmer should have such information as the Government can give him for nothing, while a teacher or a miner has to pay full postage to receive his share. Undoubtedly the amendment was meant to be the thin edge of the wedge, and it has made a very fair start toward breaking down the repeal of the franking privilege. Let us hope that the Senate will prevent its going any further.

There are many reasons why New-Mexico should not be admitted as a State at present, and the most weighty among them are those stated, yesterday, in the House by Mr. G. F. HOAR, during the debate which ended with the passage of the bill providing for the admission of the Territory. Five-sixths of the population, he said, cannot read or write, and a very large proportion do not understand the English language. The vote in the House upon this bill will be a surprise to the country, and the surprise will be greatly increased if the Senate shall reach a similar conclusion. Of all the Territories New-Mexico is, perhaps, least fitted by the character of its population for admission, and the general interests of the country demand that it shall be kept in its present condition until that character has very materially changed.

A German Municipal Reform Association did some good work at recent elections, but its time of usefulness is over if it allows itself to be sold out to Tammany after the fashion proposed by certain wily politicians. Mr. OTTENDORFER, whose intentions, at least, are uniformly good, is one of the sponsors of the newly consolidated organization, to be known under the taking title of *Versammlung der Deutsch-Amerikanischen Unabhängigen Bürger-Association.* We fear that Mr. OTTENDORFER and his fellow-reformers will not count for much in this Independent Citizens' Association when men like MAGNUS GROSS are allowed an influential voice in its councils. A union effected by the aid of DISBECKER, alias DISPECKER, whose name appears among the Conference Committee, can hardly be other than an ill-omened one. By the way, it would be interesting to know how many shades of politicians count upon the "support" of this person DISBECKER, alias DISPECKER, at the Fall election. Tammany certainly counts upon him—hence the sudden cessation of the *World's* attacks upon the new Police Commissioner. Are Mr. OTTENDORFER and his friends foolish enough to imagine that they can have for political associates men like GROSS and DISBECKER, and yet deceive the public with talk about "the interests of reform?"

The Legislature of Massachusetts proposes to make it a crime, punishable by law, for the manager of any exhibition to employ children under the age of fifteen years for the performance of acrobatic and equestrian feats. A bill to this effect is now under consideration. It prohibits the Mayor, Aldermen, or Selectmen of each town and city from granting licenses to showmen with such "attractions," and provides for the punishment of offenders by a fine not exceeding $500 for each offense. It is needless to say that we are strongly in favor of this measure, and that it will give us much satisfaction to hear that it has passed both Houses, and has been signed by the Governor.

Many merchants of this City will be glad to hear that there is a fair prospect of the suppression of a gang that has been living during a considerable time upon the proceeds of goods obtained under false pretenses. GIDEON L. WALKER, TERENCE QUINN, CORNELIUS WHIGAN, G. MANDELBAUM, and S. BROAD, all members of the firm of WALKER & Co., have been fully committed for trial at Elizabeth, N. J. The chances are that they will soon receive a formal introduction to the Warden of the State Prison at Trenton. WALKER, it appears, was once a Judge in Cattaraugus County, in this State. He was removed from office upon a charge of malfeasance, and sentenced to two years' imprisonment at Auburn. He served eighteen months, and has since been the "brains" of the gang that has just come to grief in New-Jersey. It is to be hoped that this City has seen the last of him for many years.

Prof. W. G. SUMNER, of Yale College, last evening read an excellent paper before the Social Science Association on the subject of finance. It was a clear and distinct statement of general principles, based on many years of patient study and applied with great vigor and precision to the circumstances of the day. Some of our readers will not agree with Prof. SUMNER that the prevailing doctrines regarding combinations in the trades and in the markets are "logical corollaries of the 'protective' system," but they cannot deny the force of his description of those doctrines. There are a few fundamental truths in political economy, the fruit of the labors of several generations, and as well established as the law of gravitation, which it is refreshing to see handled by a man who believes in them, and who can apply them without the slightest regard to their political significance. If Prof. SUMNER could drill two or three of these truths into the heads of the inflationist leaders in Congress he would be doing a national service, but that is hopeless.

SANBORN CONTRACTS IN CONGRESS.

No one is entitled to be listened to with more respect in regard to the scope and bearing of the Sanborn contracts than Mr. FOSTER, of Ohio, who yesterday opened the debate on that subject. He was among the first who exposed the scandalous position of Gen. BUTLER, when that gentleman undertook to defend the Treasury officials for making the contracts. It was largely owing to his firm and confident statement of the utter needlessness of employing extraordinary agents like SANBORN to collect taxes, which the regular agencies were quite sufficient to collect, that the House was driven into a thorough investigation of the subject. And it has been to his energy and persistency that the investigation has owed much of the success that it has attained.

Mr. FOSTER'S remarks indicate that in his relentless pursuit of SANBORN and BUTLER he has been impelled by a double motive—in part by a very praiseworthy detestation of knavery in public places, and in part by a loyal devotion to the Republican Party, which is injured whenever it is made to shelter such men, and is benefited whenever, by any means, they can be got rid of. Both elements of this double motive are good. Why rascality such as would condemn a man in private life to general distrust and contempt should be tolerated in public life, is a mystery in politics and morals which we have never been able to penetrate. If a private citizen had persuaded another to abandon to him one-half of a considerable number of valuable debts, on the representation that in no other way could they be collected, when, as a matter of fact, all that was necessary to collect them was to ask for them in the ordinary way, the transaction would be instantly recognized as a swindle, and any one engaged in it would be denounced as a swindler. It does not alter the case when the plundered creditor is the United States Treasury, and the men who plundered it are active politicians, deeply involved in a plot to elect one of their number Governor of Massachusetts, and seeking the sinews of war for that purpose from the tax-payers of the country. Nor is it a plea worth listening to that the exposure of such transactions injures the Republican Party. On the contrary, it helps, because it purifies, the party. Every scoundrel who is caught pillaging, and is drummed outside the lines to the "Rogue's March," is worth more to the party when he is in disgrace than he ever was in power. If the party could discover to-day who are at the bottom of this miserable Sanborn business, and could kick them out of whatever places of profit and honor they may enjoy, it would be the better for it. Sooner or later the task must be done. If it be done now and by Republicans, the party can escape odium and defeat. If it is postponed or trifled with, we shall only have to see the exposures made by our opponents, with results to them and to us which it is not very difficult to predict. Mr. FOSTER'S principle is a perfectly sound one, that if the party is to continue to receive the confidence of the public, it must be understood that wherever a corrupt man shows a head, a Republican club is ready to hit it. That is the only understanding on which the Republican Party can retain confidence, because it is the only one on which the party can pretend to deserve it.

The Committee of Ways and Means proposes a resolution of censure with reference to the conduct of the Secretary of the Treasury and his principal subordinates. The committee say they do not cast any reflections on the integrity of the Secretary of the Treasury, and Mr. FOSTER says there is no evidence of any corrupt connection with the Sanborn contracts on the part of any Treasury official. Technically this is true, and perhaps the committee were warranted in confining themselves within the strictest limits. But it remains to be said that there is much in the testimony submitted to the committee to arouse suspicion, and that of a character so well sustained and so pointedly directed that it ought to render the retention of their positions by the Secretary of the Treasury and his assistant absolutely impossible. Hitherto it has had no such effect. The committee are quite right in seeking by a vote of the House to cause a removal of the inculpated officials. It is true that the vote of the House has no practical force. So long as it does not extend to impeachment, which can only be resorted to in case of ascertained "treason, bribery, and other high crimes and misdemeanors," it is merely a formal declaration of the judgment of the Representatives as to the fitness of a Cabinet officer to hold his position. But surely such an expression ought to have great weight. In this case there has been a careful, patient, and impartial investigation. The Secretary of the Treasury has become a witness himself, and volunteered an explanation of his course—and it was an explanation which convicted him of the most inexcusable recklessness in the management of his own business. After careful consideration of the evidence, the committee almost unanimously condemn the Secretary. If the House should adopt the condemnation, its course ought, we should say, to be conclusive with the President.

THE SOVEREIGN PEOPLE IN FRANCE.

Now that it is becoming plain that the only hope for political stability in France consists in a fresh appeal to the people, it may be of some interest to analyze the elements composing the French electorate. Roughly speaking, it numbers ten millions of votes, and of these 5,383,000 belong to what we should call the "rural districts." This division is generally referred to as the peasant voters of France—the class that elected and sustained the Empire, and the class without whose support no form of government can be permanent. The rural electorate embraces several subdivisions which do not, indeed, materially affect the general unity of its political tendencies, but which serve to illustrate the peculiar conditions of land ownership in France. The great proprietors, who ought, perhaps, to form a political section of their own, number only 72,000, while the class corresponding to our well-to-do farmers counts for about 463,000 votes. The class of *metayers*, who till the lands of some noble proprietor in addition to their own in consideration of a certain prearranged share of the crops, includes a good many men of moderate capital, but does not exceed in number 159,000 persons. Half the entire agricultural vote is made up of small peasant proprietors, who till their own lands chiefly by the aid of members of their family. The exact number of this class is about 2,165,000, and to the same category belong the 693,000 day laborers, who own little pieces of land which they till in the intervals of working for others. The members of both sections owe to careful and protracted economy the little possessions which they have acquired; and how laborious is their struggle for a livelihood may be conjectured from the fact that the average size of their farms does not exceed twenty-five acres.

A mere statement of the social condition of these classes of French agriculturists is sufficient to indicate the steadfast conservatism of their political creed. To sustain the existing order of things so long as it keeps Socialism in check and does not show a tendency to revive feudal or ecclesiastical exactions—such has been for years the simple political creed of the French peasant-farmer. His long distrust of the Republic seems at length to have been overcome, and in this fact is to be found the death-blow to the hopes of both Bonapartist and Bourbon. We have seen that a full half of what may strictly be called the "peasant vote" of France is represented by small proprietors. In addition to these there are 1,327,000 electors—a fourth of the entire vote—who have not yet attained the dignity of proprietors, but all whose energies are directed to that end. Among these are to be found day laborers, farm servants engaged by the year, farmers paying rent in money, and *metayers* paying rent in a fixed percentage of the crops. Attached to the chateaus and estates of the great proprietors, there are about 368,000 electors, and in various employments allied to agriculture are 104,000 voters.

The next great division of the French electorate is to be found in the industrial classes. Here, as in agriculture, the French tendency to multiply small independent establishments is very marked. In what may be called the industrial vote, numbering a little over three millions of electors, there are no less than 1,393,000 who are at the head of their own workshops, and who, in the majority of cases, work themselves, while employing others to work for them. Of artisans pure and simple, working either on day's wages or by piece, there are 1,590,000, while the class of overseers, foremen, &c., counts for 65,000 persons. Of men in domestic service, under this class, the number is about 54,000. The voters who derive their subsistence from trade form but an inconsiderable group compared with the two preceding. Of merchants, large and small—the *bourgeoisie*, as they are called—the number is about 322,000, while those in their employment number about 88,000.

Among the members of the professions called "liberal," and those directly dependent on them, there are 356,000 electors. In like manner, the people who live upon the interest of their money, or the rents of their property, furnish 411,000 electors. A little attention to these figures will help to explain a good many things that seem mysterious about French politics. In spite of frequent changes on the surface, nowhere does society rest on firmer bases than in France; and in spite of the number of rash political experiments, nowhere is the sentiment of the masses of the electorate more profoundly conservative. In this lies the secret of the apparent ease with which the country recovers from the greatest disasters, and of the unwavering confidence with which, whether France be monarchical, imperial, or republican, the plighted faith of the nation is regarded in all the money markets of the world. To tinker at an electoral suffrage made up of such elements, is not only an error of statesmanship, but a crime against a social order whose true safety lies in the preservation of its far-reaching equality.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.

The conclusions at which the United States Senate Committee on Transportation have arrived, with regard to the improvement and development of the internal water routes of the country, are the only ones which a patient and frank investigation could afford. No one can fail to discern the need for a speedy perfection of such noble channels as the Mississippi, the Ohio, and the Tennessee Rivers. The vast volume of exports from the West and South which will float down their currents to the ocean and thence to Europe as soon as transportation facilities are increased, will serve to enrich the whole country. It will give money to the hard-working farmers in the Mississippi Valley, north and south; it will build up States now lying prostrate; it will put new blood into the veins of the South, and the increased commercial movement that would ensue there would go far toward settling the political difficulties in that section. The thorough improvement of the Mississippi River, including the opening of a canal passage from it into deep water on the Gulf below New-Orleans—consummated under the control of the National Government—would not only add immensely to the commerce of this country, but would completely restore New-Orleans. The "Crescent City" has been condemned to see, year after year, hundreds of foreign vessels, which had flocked to her port for the rich cargoes brought down in barges from St. Louis, grounded upon the treacherous bars at the mouth of the passes through which the Mississippi empties its vast flood into the Gulf. In the month of March of this year the officer of the Engineer Board stationed at New-Orleans reported forty-seven vessels detained at the bar at one time, either aground or hindered from ingress or egress by those fast upon the bar.

The completion of a thorough system of internal routes for navigation would be one of the most practical measures for unification that could be conceived, and would aid in accomplishing that most desirable and necessary of all things—the symmetrical development of the whole country. When, if ever, it is undertaken by the Government, it should be made to include every branch and each State which has proper claims to attention. The committee recommend, as proper subjects for control by the National Government, in addition to the Mississippi, an ample water-line from the "Father of Waters" to the City of New-York, via the northern lakes and the canals and rivers thence; a water route from the Mississippi, via the Ohio and Kanawha Rivers, and thence by canal and river, to the Atlantic coast; and finally, the development of the routes from the great stream, via the Ohio and the Tennessee Rivers, through Alabama or Tennessee, and thence by canal or rail to the ocean.

The improvement of the Mississippi along its whole length would naturally include some consideration of the levee question, whose importance has lately been so sternly thrust upon us by the disastrous inundations in the lowlands and the suffering consequent upon them. It is evident that the United States Government is the only one which can effect a thorough and reliable leveeing of the great river. The States most in need of protection from the encroachments of the stream are not and cannot for some time be in condition to properly protect themselves; they could be induced readily to pay such share of the expense of a general work as would naturally fall to them, but they are tired of giving money to those who promise to protect them and do not do it.

Whether or not the present Congress takes active measures for the opening of new water-ways, we rejoice that the Republican Party has suggested them, shaped, too, in such a manner—so clearly national—as to be devoid of offense to any section. The railroads would have nothing to fear from the proposed scheme, for they would be indispensable adjuncts to the water-ways, and would find ample compensation in the added trade resulting from the increased development of the country for any diminution of freight rates which the opening of cheap routes might cause. Let the claimants, as we said a year ago, when this subject was brought before the conference at St. Louis, agree exactly what they want Government to do at once, so that if it undertakes anything at all, all sections of the Union may be satisfied with the measures undertaken.

FAMILY POISONERS.

The number of men and women who devote their lives to the work of "getting even with the world" seems to be increasing every day. The oil-thrower destroys ladies' dresses because he has never been able to purchase a decent one for his wife. The vitriol-thrower takes pleasure in disfiguring the faces of ladies because nature has been cruel to herself. The orange-peel person finds a malicious delight in setting traps to dislocate the joints of pedestrians, in order that he may have revenge for a shortened leg or a withered arm. The tobacco-dealer of sour temperament plasters the mouth and eyes of his fellow-dealer's Indian statue because his own has been so treated. The tramp who cannot pay his fare on the railroad, places obstructions on the track to destroy the lives of those who can. There is the ill-conditioned individual who, failing to favorably impress the girl he admires, hatches conspiracies to injure the reputation of every other young woman of attractive manners and comely features in the neighborhood. The man who sets fire to the houses of his prosperous townsmen because he has not been able to buy a house of his own has been heard of very often of late. The case of the lawyer, STONE, at Canastota, N. Y., was a fair specimen of this particular kind of miscreant. Finally, there is the person who gains access to the family cooking utensils in order to "get square" on an extensive scale for real or implied insults.

During the past few years there has been so much of this sort of poisoning done that no family employing a maid of all work can be considered wholly safe. It is only necessary for a housekeeper to have a quarrel with her "help" in order to raise up an enemy in the house of somebody else. The bitter feelings engendered in this way make demons of girls who, to the casual observer, would not seem cruel enough to kill a fly. Some short time since a lady on Long Island was found to be wasting away under the influence of poisons administered to her by her servant-maid. In March last an entire family on Staten Island narrowly escaped death through poisoning. All the members manifested symptoms at the same time. Supper had been served at 5 o'clock. At midnight the bedroom doors were opened simultaneously, and there was a rush for water. Only one member succeeded in reaching a window, and in directing a servant-man to run for a doctor. But for his vitality the rest would not have survived until morning. How the poison got into the food was not determined in a satisfactory manner. In a case which occurred shortly afterward at Mahanoy Plane, Penn., there was less room for doubt. The family of a Squire DAVIDSON was served by a girl who did well at pie-making. Without having any suspicion of foul play, an extra good pie, made on a certain day, was partaken of with great relish. Within a few hours, Mr. and Mrs. DAVIDSON and their children began to suffer from burning pains. By the time the doctor arrived the servant-maid had so well studied the symptoms manifested that she found no difficulty in making believe that she, too, suffered severely. The doctor tried the same remedies with her that he had used with the others, but the effect was so different that he began to suspect she was shamming. He had no sooner mentioned his suspicion than she suddenly became perfectly restored, and mysteriously disappeared. In Boston, last month, a crew, consisting of twenty sailors, after having partaken of "plum duff," exhibited symptoms of poisoning. There was a rush made for the cook, but he seemed to be similarly affected, although not in the same degree. At Richmond, Va., some weeks ago, a merchant named DONNAN, with five members of his family, two guests, and three servants, were almost brought to death's door through having partaken freely of custard. Earnest efforts were made to discover the source whence the poison had come, but without effect.

The foregoing are only a few of the many cases of this kind that have occurred within the present year. The investigations have rarely been as thorough as they should be—a fact which is to be regretted, inasmuch as the poisoners probably never intend to kill their victims off-hand. To allow them to escape without punishment is to encourage them to continue the use of poison as an agent for securing what has, thus far, proved a safe and speedy revenge.

A CHANGE OF NAME.

It appears to be the duty of every well-born German to do something for the aggrandizement of the Fatherland. Statesmen, soldiers, and scholars vie with each other in patriotic zeal. Men who start in an expedition, ostensibly in the cause of science, are not unfrequently found diverting their attention to an extension of their young and promising Empire even to the remotest zones of the earth. Some recent German maps of the polar regions bear witness to this tendency. They are richly studded with clusters of unwonted German names. It is the right of a discoverer to designate his discovery as he chooses. Visitors of distant and unfrequented quarters are also at liberty to call by favorite appellations such spots as were left unnamed by their predecessors. But to apply new names to places which have long been known is an act of questionable propriety. The pleasure of multiplying German consonants on a geographical map does not strike us as a sufficiently good cause for making unlawful annexations in the domain of science, and is not calculated to give weight to individual authority, or brilliancy to national prestige.

There lies west of the Spitzbergen group a large island, discovered in 1647, under 79° north latitude, by the English Captain EDGE. He gave it the name of Wyche Island, in honor of RICHARD WYCHE, one of the founders of the North-west Company, and one of the most active promoters of English commerce in the time of Queen ELIZABETH. The position of this land has been clearly defined in the narrative of Capt. EDGE'S voyage, published by PURCHAS. It was visited again in 1864 by two English travelers, Messrs. BIRBECK and NEWTON; then, in 1865, by the Swedish scientific expedition of Mr. NORDENSKJOELD, and finally, in 1870, by Mr. VON HEUZLIN, one of the contributors to the German geographical bulletin, *Geographische Mittheilungen.* Neither the English nor the Swedish travelers claimed to have discovered a new island; but the Germans, new in those quarters, credited themselves with the discovery, and, in honor of the King of Würtemberg, designated the island by the name of König-Karl-Land on their map published in the month of May, 1871, under the signature of Dr. PETERMANN.

On a map of the Arctic Ocean, published in the *Bulletin de la Société Géographique de Paris*, in October, 1873, the French geographer, CH. GRAD, preserves the name of Wijche Island. So does Mr. C. MARCKHAM, in two articles on the "Ocean Highways," pages 19 and 465, of the volume for 1873. They are in favor of the ancient name on account of its priority; they reject the new one because it is liable to create confusion in geographical nomenclature, and because such a change would tend to throw a false light on the history of discoveries.

These reasons seem cogent in France and England, as they certainly are in America, but German savants think differently. In a recent article of the *Geographische Mittheilungen*, they hint that Messrs. C. MARCKHAM and CH. GRAD have done absolutely nothing for the discoveries of the polar regions, and that notwithstanding the preference these gentlemen express for the name of Wyche Island, German geographers will continue to call it König-Karl-Land.

Now, it is perfectly immaterial whether Messrs. MARCKHAM and GRAD have furthered polar discoveries or not. It is immaterial, also, whether a strip of foreign land, the resort only of sea-gulls and ice-bears, be known under the name of an English merchant or a German King. But there is a principle involved which it would become all travelers and writers to consider—the principle of priority of discovery. It has always been conceded that it is the privilege of him who first discovers a portion of land or sea to apply to the discovery his own or any name he sees fit. It is often his only reward for many hardships, and as the naming of a place always determines a geographical fact, it ought not to be tampered with afterward. To replace one name by another may indeed be equivalent to a falsehood, and truth should be entitled to some little regard from even the devoted admirers of a model King of Würtemberg.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE FRENCH PLAYS.

The six representations of French plays, to which attention has already been directed, will be entered upon to-morrow evening, at the Lyceum Theatre. "Frou-Frou" will then be given for the first and only time, the interpreters of this and of the other works of the répertoire being the artists who have delighted New-Orleans audiences throughout the Winter. The choicest seats at the Lyceum have already, we hear, been sold, but we dare say it is still possible to secure desirable places. Those play-goers who do not see to the matter at once will, however, regret their tardiness, for we look forward to half a dozen performances of exceptional interest.

THE HOUSE CURRENCY BILL.

THE REPORT ON THE SENATE AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED BY THE BANKING COMMITTEE.

WASHINGTON, May 21.—Representative Maynard to-day submitted a report from the Committee on Banking and Currency, on the Senate amendments to the House bill relating to the currency. The committee recommend a concurrence in the same, with the following amendments:

To strike out in the second section the words "And each national banking association now organized, or hereafter to be organized, shall keep and maintain as a part of its reserve one-fourth part of the coin received by it as interest on bonds of the United States deposited as security for circulating notes or Government deposits."

To strike out the third section, which requires that each of the banking associations shall, within ninety days after the passage of the act, keep its lawful money reserves within its own vaults, where its operations of discount and deposit are carried on.

In section 8 strike out the word "twenty-five" and insert the word "forty," so as to require the Secretary of the Treasury to retire an amount of United States notes equal to forty per centum on the circulating notes issued by the national banks, and propose the insertion of the following words: "And the United States notes so retired shall be canceled and carried to the account of the sinking fund provided for by the second clause of section 5 of an act approved Feb. 25, 1862, being an act to authorize the issue of United States notes for the redemption and funding thereof, and for funding the floating debt of the United States, and the notes so retired shall constitute a portion of said sinking fund.

The amendment to section 9 is to provide that on and after July 1, 1878, the holders of United States notes to the amount of $50, or any multiple thereof, may present them to the Treasurer of the United States for payment. It also authorizes an exchange in gold.

THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.

MEETING OF THE HAWAIIAN LEGISLATURE—THE KING'S ADDRESS.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 21.—The steam-ship Mikado brings Honolulu dates to May 9. The Hawaiian Legislature was convened on the 30th of April in the presence of about 1,000 persons. The King delivered an address. He said the resources of the country had been greatly depleted by extraordinary expenses necessary for the removal of lepers to Molokai, the burial of two Soverigns, and the election of their successors. He favored a commercial treaty with the United States, but deprecated any cession of territory to that Government. He favored the furnishing of facilities for steam navigation with San Francisco and Australia, and recommended the establishment of a commission of learned men to codify the laws of the Kingdom.

The Legislature has defeated the proposed amendment to the Constitution separating the House. This measure was advocated by the late King Lunalilo, who hoped thereby to restore the Constitution of 1852.

FIRE INSURANCE CONVENTIONS.

LOUISVILLE, May 21.—A meeting of the Association of Adjusting Fire Insurance Agents of the North-west was held here yesterday. The business transacted consisted mainly of the reports of committees, and the discussion of the merits of the fire patrol.

The Underwriters of the South also held a meeting at the Galt House.

THE EPISCOPALIANS.

BISHOP STEVENS ON THE CUMMINS MOVEMENT.

Bishop Stevens, in his address before the ninetieth annual Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the Diocese of Pennsylvania, at Philadelphia, on Wednesday, spoke at length of the Cummins movement. He said:

Since last we met in convention an event has occurred which is unprecedented in the history of our Church. One of its Bishops has abandoned its communion and transferred, as he declared, the work and office, which by consecration he received from this Church, to another sphere. That other sphere has proved to be the establishing of a "Reformed Episcopal Church." This unfaithfulness to his threefold vows of ordination, this needless rending of the Church of Christ, he has crowned by an act unparalleled in the annals of Christ's Church—the consecrating by his single self of a lawfully-deposed clergyman to the work and office of a Bishop. Vigorous efforts have been made by this disaffected sect to asperse the purity of our Church and sow seeds of discontent amid our clergy and laity. To this end, falsehoods, misrepresentations, perversions, have been resorted to through the press and the pulpit in reference to our Prayer-book, our polity, and our legislation. In this diocese it is satisfactory to know that only one clergyman has been led away into this schismatic movement, and he under very peculiar circumstances. Rev. Walter Windeyer, to whom I refer, ministered in a church building erected at the sole expense of a wealthy layman, who kindly loaned it to the congregation of Trinity Church, Falls of Schuylkill. The property, however, never belonged to the parish, and they had no control over it. When this really excellent layman cast in his lot with the Reformed Episcopal Church, he, of course, carried the church building, which was his private property, with him; while it was but natural, under the circumstances in which they were placed, that a large portion of the congregation worshiping in that building, and many of whom were more or less connected with the manufacturing works of that layman, should follow their minister and their benefactor. The future of this sect very much depends on the course which shall be taken in reference to certain grave questions by the next General Convention, should that body, representing our whole communion, looking to the interests of all its members, and legislating not for momentary issues, but for the future welfare of the Church, modify some of its existing canons, and give emphatic condemnation of the doctrines and practices now broached by the advanced or so-called Catholic party which has so recently appeared among us, then not only will all occasion for leaving our Church be cut off, but the movement itself will have lost its leverage in the removal of those things from our liturgy which gave it origin and power.

The Bishop then went on to say that he had reached the deliberate conclusion that this party is schismatical, in that its inevitable tendency is to rend asunder the Church; that it is thoroughly disloyal; that it is grossly libelous; that it is Anti-Protestant; that it establishes a tyrannous priesthood; that it is revolutionary. Because this class is small now, it should not be overlooked. One thing is demanded, and that is, a clear out-speaking on the subject of ritualism by the next General Convention. If nothing is done then we may fear that other and more serious defections will take place. If something fair and just to all sides is enacted, then we may hope that further departures will be checked, and even that those who have departed may return to our apostolic communion.

THE BRUNSWICK JEWELS.

An April 29, and rather unexpectedly, writes the Geneva correspondent of the London *Times*, the sale of the Brunswick jewels was brought to an unsatisfactory close. There is much disappointment at the result of the sale, commenced a week ago, and continuing from day to day ever since. At first the competition was brisk, and good prices were realized, but with the third day of the sale a marked decline set in, which went on decreasing until today, when the sale may be said to have actually died out for want of bidders. On the first day—*i. e.*, April 23—twenty-four lots were sold, realizing 96,425 francs, or 27,000 francs over the reserved price. On the second day the thirty-six lots sold produced 293,280 francs, about 35,000 francs over the upset price. On both days several lots were withdrawn because of the upset price not being offered—viz.: (in all) 45,590 francs on the first day, and 11,550 francs on the second day. During those two days the chief articles disposed of were the toilet service in gilt silver of the late Duke, secured by Capt. Hargreaves for 11,000 francs; a rose brilliant, of great beauty, for 18,000 francs; and a pure brilliant for 37,100 francs, bought by M. Schlesinger, of Vienna; four rubies for 13,700 francs, by M. Clement, of Paris; a pair of brilliants mounted as ear-rings, 27,700 francs; a blue brilliant, 17,000 francs, by Messrs. Blogg and Martin, of London; the orders, colors, and decorations of the late Duke, for 88,200 francs, by Baron L. A. Goldschmidt and M. Porges; a lot of tinted diamonds, 45,200 francs; a heart-shaped brilliant, 10,100 francs, and four brilliants, 13,000 francs.

An incident of the second day's sale was the discovery that certain "emeralds" put up were imitation, and their consequent withdrawal. On the third day, as I have said, there were marked indications of a decline in the sale, the biddings being by no means brisk. The sum of 132,930 francs was, however, realized, or 20,000 francs (about) over the upset price. The lots withdrawn were of the estimated value of 142,775 francs. The fourth day's sale (Sunday) realized 283,980 francs, or nearly 100,000 francs over the reserved price, indicating a revival in the interest of the sale; but on the fifth day the attendance of buyers was very small, and only 96,000 francs was realized, lots to the value of 164,650 francs being withdrawn. Yesterday, the sixth day, still less business was done, only 61,035 francs being secured. To-day 25,480 francs' worth of jewels only were sold.

The general results of the seven days' sale are as follows: Sum realized, 990,030 francs; estimated value, 763,558 francs; estimated value of the lots withdrawn, 846,355 francs. No decision has yet been come to respecting the disposal of the unsold jewels, but great disappointment is felt in Geneva at their failure to tempt purchasers. The lots sold realized, on the whole, very favorable prices, and those that remain unsold are, in the opinion of the dealers, much overrated in value. As far as the sale of the late Duke's jewels is concerned, the benefit to Geneva is small, but the town has had a substantial benefit from his bequest in the 10,000,000 or 12,000,000 of francs in stock and real property. Among the buyers were representatives of the Shah of Persia, Messrs. Sabot and Totvania, of Teheran, but their purchases were confined to a collection of about twenty small rubies, at 10,000 francs, some emeralds of small price, and a few other trifles. The large and beautiful rose-tinted brilliant, the gem of the collection, was sold to Messrs. Blogg & Martin for 70,600 francs. Among the other chief purchasers were Messrs. Haas, of Geneva and Paris; M. Sömenstein, M. L. Taub, M. Achard, and M. Vanderheim.

TREASURER RAINE'S HEALTH.

Under date of the 20th inst., the correspondent of the Utica *Herald* telegraphs from Albany as follows: "Thomas Raines, the Treasurer, is a raving lunatic. He is lucid for brief intervals, but in the main he is stark mad. The first marked exhibition of this condition was made yesterday. His insanity takes the shape of religious frenzy, and he prays and exhorts with frantic fervor. Mr. Raines is of a highly nervous organization, which is very excitable and sensitive. His physical strength is rather slender. He has been taxed very severely in many ways during the last few weeks, and has finally given way to the strain imposed upon him. The attack is so violent as to excite the serious apprehension of his friends. Dr. Hun regards the case with concern. Dr. Gray was sent for yesterday, but being away from home, he has not yet reached the city. The misfortune of Mr. Raines profoundly affects his friends and acquaintances here, for he is greatly esteemed by those who know him."

Referring to possible embarrassment to the State Government arising from Mr. Raines' illness, the Albany *Express* says: "The Deputy Treasurer is prohibited by law from signing checks upon the banks holding the State moneys, and no person is authorized to sign such checks except the Treasurer himself. No provision has been made for the disability of the State Treasurer, and no person can be appointed to act in his place, unless he is suspended for neglect of duty or malfeasance in office. Of course Mr. Raines cannot be suspended from office, and of course he cannot perform duty in his present condition. We do not know how very serious embarrassment can be avoided. It looks very much as though a special session of the Legislature would have to be called to amend the law, either by permitting the Deputy Treasurer to sign checks, or by authorizing the appointment of an acting Treasurer."

A. J. STILL ON THE WATCHTOWER.

Andrew Johnson concluded his address in Memphis, Saturday night, as follows: "I will simply say that I know I have been charged with being ambitious. Ambitious! I am ambitious. [Applause.] And I do not think I would be worthy of being called a man unless I were ambitious. [Applause.] I am ambitious of acquiring a reputation among this people that I have been a faithful representative, and that I have stood upon the watchtower of my country, and defended and vindicated their rights when they were not in a condition to do it themselves. I am ambitious of their esteem, of their respect, and their confidence, for the reason that I have done my duty to my God, to my country, and to my family. Yes, I am ambitious! I have lived and toiled for the people because I wanted their approbation and their esteem; and when the time shall come when my connection is to be severed from this people, and from things that are mortal; when the lamp of life is about flickering its last, the most pleasing thought that can pass through my mind will be to feel and know that when dead and gone I still occupy a place in the respect and affection and heart of my countrymen."

RAILWAY ENTERPRISE IN RUSSIA.

The London *Echo* says: "The rapid increase of railway enterprise in Russia is one of the most gratifying proofs of the progress of the country. The zeal with which this novelty is pursued by the Russian public seems, according to the journals of the Empire, to be untempered with discretion. On the 13th (25th) of April last, the day appointed for the receipt of the subscriptions to the Ural Railway, the Government bank was crowded to suffocation by would-be investors. Several ladies fainted away, and one man had his arm broken by the crowd. It is said that instead of 581,000 roubles, the sum actually demanded, the subscriptions amounted to about 70,000,000 roubles, or about 130 times more than was requieed. This, though proving the confidence of the people in the Government guarantee (five per cent.) is bad for trade, owing to the sudden withdrawal of such large sums from circulation, and the strain on the banks caused by their production. The same eagerness to subscribe is also apparent at Moscow. Meantime, the St. Petersburg *News* does not see where the money is to come from required to pay the interest of the £500,000,000 Russia will need to complete her railways."

MR. EATON'S FINANCIAL SENTIMENTS.

The Democrats of New-Haven serenaded Hon. William W. Eaton on Wednesday evening in honor of his election to the United States Senate, and in a brief response he gave utterance to these sentiments: "I am a hard-money man. I believe in one currency for the people and the same for the Government. I do not believe in allowing any man to stick his arms into the people's money up to his shoulder blades. I do not believe in corrupt things. I go to Washington to stand by fair administration, and to protect what belongs to the people of this country; to protect for the laborer what little land the railroad rings have not already stolen. That, in fact, is my mission. I will defend the honor of my State as I would the honor of my wife. For you I will do my whole duty. My heart will not fail, although my head may."

POLICE SURGEONS.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

It was stated recently in your columns that one of the Police Surgeons, a member of the Board of Examiners, had grossly insulted one of his colleagues and had been cowhided for his pains. The story is tolerably well known, and seems to call for some action on the part of the Police Commissioners.

Who is the surgeon referred to, where did he come from, whence did he obtain his diploma, and what does Commissioner Gardner and his colleagues propose to do about it? Is "political influence" to be allowed to hush up this affair? Medical men would very much like to know something about the standing and antecedents of their friend and brother who has recently distinguished himself.

MEDICUS.

NEW-YORK, May 19.

ENGLISH GOSSIP.

THE QUEEN'S DRAWING-ROOM—ROYALTY'S TROUBLES—THE ACADEMY.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Saturday, May 9, 1874.

Fashionable society is almost in a state of mutiny in consequence of the barbarous arrangements at the Queen's drawing-room on Tuesday. A large number of fine ladies are laid up in bed with colds and contusions. The list of "casualties" is suggestive of the battle-field, and there is universal railing and wailing in high places. Going to court has certainly become a serious penance. Just consider what a person of quality has to go through who desires to pay her respects to her Sovereign. Her carriage is ordered for a little before noon, so that the palace may be reached in good time. She has already passed an hour or two under the hands of the hair-dresser and the tiring-maids. Her costume is, of course, extremely elaborate, with long, flowing trains and dazzling jewels. Her hair has been built up into a great tower and planted thickly with umbrageous ostrich feathers. Thus arrayed she drives to the Mall in St. James' Park and takes her place in the endless line of carriages. An hour or two is spent here, exposed to the impertinent gaze and not too reserved criticisms of the crowd, who rub their noses against the carriage windows. The unhappy lady cannot lounge at ease in her coach for fear of creasing her dress, which is thrown up all round her, so that only the head and shoulders are visible. After a weary interval, the carriages begin to creep on toward the palace, and in time the doorway is gained. This is something, but it is still a long way from the throne-room, and there is plenty of time to study the quaint beef-eaters in their ruffled tunics, and the royal body-guard, composed of officers of the army in scarlet coats and brass helmets, like dismounted dragoons. A series of rooms has to be traversed, and as these are all densely crowded, progress is necessarily slow. A democratic philosopher would probably be struck by the close resemblance between a mob of fine folk and a mob of common people. Human nature comes out under the grand clothes, and the pushing and squeezing are pretty much the same as among the lower orders. There were four hundred persons to be presented on Tuesday last, there were the people who had to present them, and then there was what is called the "general circle," that is, the people who had been presented at some former time, and had the entrée of the court. Altogether there were between 2,000 and 3,000 all struggling to get forward. The Queen entered the throne-room soon after 3 o'clock, and the presentations were pushed on with unseemly haste. Her Majesty is subject to a kind of giddiness on these occasions, and standing is very fatiguing to her. Sometimes she has to go away after a certain number have been presented, and leave the rest to be received by one of the Princesses as deputy. The object of the officials is, therefore, to get the whole affair over as quickly as possible, and haste in such a case is not easily reconciled with decorum. The fine dresses upon which so much thought and money have been expended are all torn and draggled long before the august presence is reached, and possibly the hair has also become loose and disheveled. The fair *débutante*, sick and faint with the long waiting, and struggling in the ante-room, out of breath and out of temper, at last finds herself face to face with Majesty. A vague flitting glance of a stout lady, with a rather full-colored countenance, in a black dress, and a sort of narrow white crape cap, and surrounded by a blaze of uniforms and silks and rich satins—this is all that is seen, for before another glance can be obtained it is time to bend low in reverence, and, the presentation being over, the officials are in a hurry to get her out of the room. It might be thought that now, at least, the penance was over; but, perhaps, the worst is yet to come. The corridors leading to the door where the carriages are to take up are packed with people waiting to get away; and here there is another squeeze and struggle. There are no seats; the passages are partly open to the air; a keen east wind is blowing, and the wretched grandees sink exhausted on the cold stone steps. No refreshment of any kind, not a cup of tea, or glass of wine, or even an orange, can be got, and in this plight they have to spend perhaps an hour or two. For some time past the number of people going to court has been steadily increasing, and it is quite clear that some change must now be made. The simple fact is that there is not room at court for all the people who want to get taken notice of by going there. All the coal people, and iron people, and the great tribe of shoddy, who have been turning over enormous profits of late years, are eager to edge themselves on to the platform of social greatness, and spare no efforts to accomplish their purpose. There must either be more drawing-rooms, or the admission must be made more select. The difficulty is that the Queen's state of health would probably prevent her from holding more frequent receptions herself, and that a reception by a Princess would not be regarded as the same thing.

THE DUCHESS OF EDINBURGH.

The absence of the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh from the drawing-room has naturally attracted attention, and revived the rumors of a dispute as to precedence. The Duke and Duchess went to a former drawing-room, and it was supposed that the matter had been satisfactorily adjusted; but it seems that there is still a hitch somewhere. Why there should be one it is difficult to understand, since all questions of this kind must, we should imagine, have been foreseen long ago, and provided for by fixed rules. There can be no doubt that the Duke of Edinburgh ranks next to the Prince of Wales, but the point, I believe, is whether the Duchess should come next to the Princess of Wales. In the case of the Princess Louise and Marquis of Lorne, husband and wife are separated, the husband being relegated to the rear with the gentlemen in waiting; and it is argued that if there is to be a distinction of this kind in one case there ought to be the same in other cases as well. The old rule, as I have always understood it, is that when a man marries he raises his wife to his own rank, but that if it is the wife who is superior to her husband, she cannot bring him up to her own level. It is extremely unfortunate that any question of this sort should have arisen. Another grievance of the Duchess is said to be the poor and insignificant appearance of Clarence House, which is to be her permanent home as soon as the repairs are completed. There can be no doubt that the house is by no means imposing, either in itself or in its situation. It stands in what is known as the stable-yard of St. James, and though it has St. James' Palace on one side, and Sutherland House, the Duke of Sutherland's palace, on the other, still it occupies an obscure and backward position. Clarence House has been considerably enlarged, and the interior is well enough, but its external aspect will always be mean and shabby-looking, for the want of a proper entrance. It is like a house in an alley. There has been some talk of the Duke of Edinburgh purchasing a magnificent mansion at Kensington, immediately facing the Gardens, and which has just been built by the famous Baron Grant, the financier, for his own occupation.

THE ACADEMY.

The choice and hanging of pictures in the Royal Academy is, as usual, the subject of angry controversy. It is, of course, impossible to convince the people whose pictures are rejected of the fairness and impartiality of the authorities who have rejected them, and no Hanging Committee in the world could please every artist by the place assigned to his work. Still it must be confessed that the system pursued by the Academy is not a very satisfactory one. It is, as I suppose you know, a private, self-elected body, which enjoys royal patronage, but is not in any way under the control of the Government. There are, including the President, forty-one academicians and twenty associates, and the affairs of the Academy are managed exclusively by its members, who are elected from time to time by the rest of the body. When a member is elected he secures the advantage of wearing, as it were, a badge of professional merit, and also of being able to send six pictures to the annual exhibition, which must be admitted and hung on the line, without reference to their quality. This is a privilege which is certainly abused by the portrait-painters, who crowd the walls with inane likenesses of insignificant nobodies. There is a keen ambition among this sort of people for any public distinction, and to have one's head in the Academy is an easy way of getting taken notice of. A member of the Academy, who has a right to exhibit anything he pleases, is naturally run after by sitters who think more of the certainty of being exhibited than of the artistic quality of the work. A complaint has also been raised that the figure-painters, who compose the majority of the Academy, do not behave fairly to landscape art, which is pushed away in a corner. There can be no question that the figure pieces get the best places on the line, and that landscapes are too often treated on the principle that distance lends enchantment to the view. The great fault of the Academy is, however, to be found in another direction. It would certainly be more chivalrous if the members would waive this monopoly of the best places and take their chances with the rest; but apart from this, the Academy will never be the means of promoting the interests of the best art until it becomes more fastidious in its choice of pictures for exhibition. There are 1,624 pictures in the present exhibition, and of these at least a thousand have no just claim to be there at all. In the whole of the rooms there are not a dozen pictures worth looking at twice, and of the rest not more than a few hundreds reach the standard of respectable art. Many of the pictures are even scandalously bad, and some of the worst of them have come from members of the Academy. An institution of this kind should be open only to the highest kind of art. The indiscriminate admission of good, bad, and indifferent degrades the collection, and the few good paintings are swamped by the legion of bad ones. Modern pictorial art is becoming reduced to a mere variety of paper-hanging. There is certainly a great deal of mechanical dexterity in many of the paintings, but for originality or elevation of idea we look almost in vain. Leighton is supposed to be the most intellectual of modern English painters; but his "Clytemnestra" watching from the battlements of Argos for the beacon-fires which are to announce the return of Agamemnon, is only a lumpy and overgrown woman, with a horrible complexion of subdued indigo. His "Antique Juggling Girl" is equally clumsy and stupid-looking, and has a saffron hue. Millais is this year almost as great a failure. His landscapes have all the harshness and crudeness of photographs, and quite grate upon the eye. His old sailor, drinking his grog while his daughter reads to him about Arctic explorations, is a masterly example of vivid delineation, but there is no idea in it worth carrying away. There is a landscape of Vicat Cole's, full of subtlety and sweetness—a meadow with the "fairy silver of the frost" just melting under the first rays of the sun—which is better than a dozen of Millais' crudities in landscape.

MISS THOMPSON'S WORK.

The picture which has this year caused the greatest sensation is Miss E. Thompson's "Calling the Roll After an Engagement in the Crimea." It took the fancy of the Prince of Wales, who wished to buy it. But it had been already sold for £200 to a Manchester ironmonger, who did not care to part with it. It is said to have since been sold for £1,500. There is a crowd round the picture all day, and it undoubtedly shows genuine power. But its artistic qualities have been ridiculously exaggerated. Its most striking characteristic is its unaffected literalness. There is no attempt to work up the scene, or to give it a heroic aspect. The soldiers, rough, common-looking men, are falling in a simple, natural way. Some are wounded and are tying up bandages, or leaning for support on their comrades. One has fallen in a swoon or dying; a young soldier, overcome with emotion, has lost control over his feelings and is leaning on his gun, with his hand over his face, while an older companion encourages him by a slap on the back. Here and there a ghastly face is seen; there are streaks of blood along the line; and some of the men have begun smoking. The handling of the picture is poor and commonplace, but there is a sincerity of character about it which is its charm. Miss Thompson is still very young—only twenty-three—and there is no saying what she may yet do. It has been said that she served as a Sister of Charity in the late great war, but this is not the case. She has lived a very quiet life as a student in London, and it is wonderful where she got her materials for the picture which has made her name.

J. H. F.

BUSINESS NOTES.

The marked decline in Central Pacific which has taken place within the past few days, both here and in London, has attracted much attention and comment in Wall street, and is accounted for in various ways. One story is to the effect that the fall is attributable to the sale by the City of Geneva of some $400,000 worth of the stock bequeathed to it by the late Duke of Brunswick. Prominent financiers, however, interested in the road, say that the circulation of the intelligence that the California Pacific would not be able to pay the interest on its bonds this year has exercised a depressing influence on all Pacific Railroad stocks, and accounts for the fall in Central Pacific. A dividend of three per cent. on the preferred stock has been agreed upon by the Executive Committee of the Alton and Terre Haute Railroad. The managers of the Cunard Steam-ship Company assert that there exists little chance that there will be any change in their determination to withdraw their steam-ships from Boston after the 27th ult. They say that the rates for the transportation of freight exacted by the Boston and Albany Railroad are so excessive that it is impossible to run steamers from the port to Europe at a profit.

CLOSE OF THE SCHUETZENFEST AT HOBOKEN.

The festivities of the German riflemen's Schuetzenfest, at the Schuetzen Park, at Union Hill, N. J., were brought to a successful close yesterday, and large crowds of visitors, composed of the families and friends of the riflemen's fraternity, were in attendance in the afternoon and evening, and fully enjoyed themselves by excellent concert music, dancing, and other social festivities and pastimes. The festival had been in progress since Monday, and a sharp-shooting contest had been in progress during that time, for which the prizes were awarded last evening with appropriate ceremonies by Capt. Busch, the veteran of the German riflemen's fraternity. Cash prizes were awarded to the successful competitors, amounting to several thousands of dollars, the first prize being $75. Prominent prizes were received by A. Ermisch, of Hoboken; — Bird, of New-York; R. Faber, of New-York; Wm. Hayes, of Newark; — Hartung, of Philadelphia; Capt. Raschen, of Hoboken; G. Schalk, of Pottsville, and others. The festivities in the evening were wound up by a Summer night's festival and a ball, when the park was splendidly illuminated and an occasional display of fire-works enhanced the scene of festivities.

THE CASE OF TERESA SMALL.

DECISION AS TO HER DISPOSITION OR CUSTODY RESERVED.

The case involving the custody of the little girl Teresa Small, which has been so frequently noticed in THE TIMES, was argued and submitted to Judge Brady yesterday. In addressing the court on behalf of the present petitioner for the custody of the girl—her father—Mr. W. F. Howe, his counsel, said the evidence in the case had shown that Police Commissioner Gardner received the information on which he acted in the case as early as 4 o'clock in the afternoon of the preceding day. The Commissioner had talked in his evidence of a case of rescuing a child from drowning, yet it must be clear there was no such urgency, for he waits from 4 o'clock in the afternoon until after midnight, when, accompanied by his satellite, Police Capt. Williams, known as the brute of the force, he calls at the house and Williams hands in his aristocratic card. Without warrant or process of law they burst in the door, and find one woman and child in bed. Whether this was a panel-house or not was immaterial, for Gardner had admitted that he acted without affidavit. What the girl may have admitted to the court subsequently, and which would seem to justify their acts, matters not—matters not, though subsequent events should justify the granting of a warrant or a writ of habeas corpus. It was for the court to consider this matter in the interest of the whole people, and so considering it, would the court say that an officer can enter the house of a citizen without warrant or affidavit, and, on information, take away a girl to save her from immorality? Under such an interpretation of the law he might come into his (counsel's) house and take away his daughter, and if he did, as he said before, he now repeated, he (counsel) would shoot him.

Judge Brady—That is not a sample case.

Mr. Howe—It is a sample for the people of the State. Your Honor has to look to the protection of the community, and to say whether a Police Commissioner can assume this power. There are names in Irish history with which your Honor is familiar—Grattan, Burke, Erskine, Emmet—who have denounced such acts, and I know that a Brady will listen to their arguments and remember their sentiments and sentences. This old basket-maker, this parent, asks for the custody of his child. You remember the child's answer, that he was ignorant of anything improper going on. Deny this motion and you tell the Commissioners to do as much evil as they please, that good may come of it, and you make a prelude to such a scope of power as shall extend beyond all restraint hereafter. Let it be known, on the contrary, that this despot, and every other officer of the law, when he departs from authority, shall be punished for it. If they did not break open the door, why not put Capt. Williams on the stand? The house may have been an improper one, but the father was ignorant of it; and give me a father's teaching and culture for a child, against all the reformatories in the world.

Judge Brady—The evidence not only discloses that the woman with whom she had been living led an improper life, but that the child began an improper life in consequence of the example and influences to which she was subjected.

In summing up the case on the part of Police Commissioner Gardner, United States Commissioner Davenport contended that the evidence had shown the woman Small to be a notorious panel thief, and that the father allowed his child to live with her fourteen months without once going to see her, though living directly opposite. Altogether, for three years he left his child with this notorious woman. As to the Commissioner, he did not go early in the evening, because he might not find the parties there. Unavoidable delays occurred, but he finally went and demanded the child to secure evidence to suppress that panel-house. The woman opened the door and lighted them down stairs when they left. All the talk, therefore, about outrage was chiefly and largely for the newspapers.

Mr. Howe—It is for the people, certainly.

Judge Brady—I have to consider the child's testimony as to the character of the house. She testified to me that it was a panel-house, and that she herself twice opened that portion of the door used for admitting the robber, and that there were other girls in the house for the purpose of carrying on that business, so that there is no doubt she was kept in this house for the purpose of carrying on the panel game with others. Without considering the complaint against Mr. Gardner, which may come up on some other proceeding, the material question is whether the father is a competent person to have custody of the child; whether he knew, or had good reason to know, the character of the house, or showed gross negligence. The father says he never received but $10 from her; but the child says she was in the habit of bringing home a dollar a day. The question for me to decide is as to her custody. The Judge then took the papers, reserving his decision.

FLOWERS FOR THE SICK AND POOR.

To say that the love of flowers is universal is as much a truism as that every one loves sunshine and fresh air. The number of flower stores in the City has quadrupled during the past five years. The groups of flowering plants that brighten so many street-corners at this season are more numerous than ever before. At weddings, funerals, and parties generally the display of beautiful flowers far exceeds that of former years, and clearly indicates the rapid development of æsthetic taste in the community.

Flowers, however, notwithstanding their abundance, command a price, especially in Winter, which places them far beyond the reach of the very poor. Just now, when a rose, fuchsia, or geranium can be had for thirty or forty cents, one would suppose that the poorest of the poor could afford to purchase one or two; but they know that the expenditure of even that sum would be useless, for many of them live in rear basements and other miserable places, where the sunshine never enters, and the hardiest plant would sicken and die.

A bouquet upon a rickety table in a rear basement in Cherry street looks infinitely prettier than it would in the parlor of a mansion on Murray Hill. In many lonely abodes in the City there lie little children sick and dying, to whom a fresh bouquet would be welcome as an angel's visit. At a time when the daintiest morsel offends the taste, and the sweetest music shocks the ear, the eye will rest with refreshing delight upon these silent ministers of beauty and refinement until it closes forever on the scenes of life.

Mr. Henry W. Dodge, a gentleman who resides at Irvington, has adopted a method of gratifying the poor and sick children with flowers which might be followed by many of our business men who live in the country. Mr. Dodge's plan is to bring a basket of flowers with him to the City, and leave it at a certain point on his way to business, notifying the manager of the Sick Children's Fund in advance, who sends for and returns the basket. Two large basketsful have been received at the lodging-house of the Children's Aid Society, at No. 327 Rivington street, and distributed since Monday last, and the beautiful flowers were received by the poor children with the utmost gratitude and delight. Some of the poor creatures scarcely knew where to put them. In one house a bunch of apple-blossoms stood in the bottom of a broken soda-water bottle, while in another a visitor noticed a small bouquet stuck in a vial labeled "For external use." It was the only cheerful-looking object in the house, and two poorly-clad little girls watched it with as much interest as if it had been a brand new baby.

This is a beautiful charity, and ought to be liberally patronized. There are hundreds of gentlemen coming into the City during the Summer months who, without putting themselves to any trouble, could bring in a basket of flowers at least once a week. Wild flowers are just as acceptable as the rarest exotics. A basket of dandelions would make a hundred poor girls happy for days. Those who desire to join Mr. Dodge in his beautiful work of cheering the hearts and brightening the homes of the sick and poor are invited to communicate with Mr. George Calder, No. 327 Rivington street, who will gladly send for flowers to any part of the City, and attend personally to their distribution.

THE SWINDLERS "WALKER & CO." REMOVED TO THIS CITY.

At 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon, Judge Gideon L. Walker, Cornelius J. Whigan, Isidore J. Schwarz Kopp, Peter Broad, and Matthias Quinn, the alleged confederates of the great swindling firm of "Walker & Co." were brought before Judge Depue, at Newark, on a writ of habeas corpus. Several of their victims were in the court-room, among whom were the members of a Broadway firm who have so persistently pursued the whole gang. The counsel for the prisoners urged their discharge upon the ground that his clients could not rightfully be held for conspiracy to swindle when the conspiracy was concocted in another State. Gen. J. Augustus Fay, the prosecuting attorney, combated this by showing the whole system by which the firm had swindled New-York merchants out of thousands of dollars, and removed and sold the goods in other States secured by false representations. As a requisition from Gov. Dix was on its way to Elizabeth for the prisoners, Judge Depue decided that, if they desired to go to New-York rather than wait, they could do so, provided New-York officers took them in custody. The prisoners acquiesced, and they were all brought to this City for trial last night.

ITALY.

THE BIRTHDAY OF ROME—LIFE IN THE METROPOLIS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ROME, Saturday, April 25, 1874.

A good many royal and other birthdays have been celebrated lately; but the birthday of Rome, the 21st of the present month, passed by with scarcely any notice being taken of it. This city is this year, according to the reckoning of the archæologists, 2,628 years old. Some give it two years less than that, for the authorities are not agreed as to whether Romulus brought his colony down from Alba Longa 752 or 754 years before the beginning of the Christian era. The difference is small, and it is not often in such long periods that there is so intimate an agreement of dates. Rome is getting along toward its round three thousand years. It is a very old settlement, and no other city in history has seen so many "ups and downs" of glory and disasters. There is perhaps not a foot of soil that the clod-hopper of the Campagna turns over but is made up of particles which once composed some kind of animal life. As for the débris of ruined human habitations and all sorts of constructions, the land is made up of it, and you cannot put your foot anywhere without treading upon fragments of what has passed under the manipulation of human fingers in the many centuries that have rolled away. How many subjects for study and how many incentives to thought are found here! And yet in modern time Rome has become quite as much the theatre in which the fashionable throng have sought to amuse themselves as the school in which serious knowledge is acquired.

THE NEW CITY.

Whoever places himself in an elevated position near the Church of Santa Maria Maggiore, and casts his glance around a circle with a diameter of two miles, will witness a scene of activity such as will convince him that the new Rome of ample accommodations and comfortable living is at last to be built. Those who have never seen this ruined theatre and throne of Latin empire, and have in the mind only a subjective Rome of fancy and the book, should come soon, or the whitewashed semblance will fail to satisfy the cherished ideal. The old skeleton is taking flesh on its moldy bones, and the smell of the sepulchre is yielding to that of varnish and the perfumes of the Rue de la Paix. Alas, with the trowel and the brush, as the current now runs, the Rome of the imagination will be effaced or put quite out of sight. There is hardly a building left, except those belonging to the class of public monuments, which is not now smiling with the cream-tinted freshness of the wash which the municipal authority has within the past two years ordered to be put on. As for the Rome of new constructions in the region which I have indicated, a sufficient number of buildings are now in progress to accommodate a population increased to the extent of several thousand. According to the descriptions given of them in the newspapers, some of the houses have as many as three hundred rooms under a single roof. A considerable number of detached houses and palatial villas add to the beauty of the new quarter, built mostly by those who have come in from other parts of Italy. The lazy Romans see with surprise so much improvement made in so short a time.

METROPOLITAN LIFE.

The rapacity of Roman house-owners has led them to take advantage of the insufficient accommodations for the greatly-increased population of the past three years, and fix prices quite beyond the ability of most of the new-comers to meet. The evil will in two or three years cure itself, for the number of houses projected or now building will be quite sufficient to meet every demand. Half a dozen new hotels for lodging foreign visitors will be added by another year to the large number now in use. The standard of hotel life in Rome is at present quite up to that of Paris or New-York as regards prices paid for benefits received. Your beefsteak and potatoes for breakfast at a first-class hotel cost you three francs and a half, in addition to the regular charge of two francs for coffee and bread and butter, which is what is commonly called the breakfast in the inns of European cities. Everything else is in the same proportion. The market of Rome ought to be supplied as well as any in Europe with an abundance of vegetables of every kind, excellent fruits, and whatever else contributes to the nourishment of human life. There is a vast fertile plain, a hundred miles in extent, stretching along the coast, capable of producing any kind of agricultural wealth; but instead of inviting a hundred thousand Swiss to come and cultivate it, people here dawdle and talk, and nothing is done. Millions of trees ought now to be growing upon it, but, except here and there a straggling one, a tree is a rare object in the prospect. The cry is that the Campagna is cursed with unhealthy miasma. But the real curse is the indolence encouraged in the past by the Church, which has left whole populations to fall into a state of semi-barbarism. It is the curse of the false spirit instilled and made the animating soul of society; the spirit which trusts to Jupiter to do all, while the man lies on his back in superstitious idleness and dependence; the spirit which has made Africa what it is, and Spain, Mexico, and other priest-ridden countries what they are.

THE MARRIAGE LAW.

I have referred several times to the project in the hands of a committee of Parliament for some modifications in the Civil Marriage law, so as to bind the priests more effectually to its execution. As the law stands at present a couple intending marriage can go to the priest first and the Magistrate afterward, or *vice versa*, just as they choose, but in all cases the civil ceremony is indispensable to a legal alliance. As is very well known, the act of marriage is one of the seven sacraments of the Roman Catholic Church. The ecclesiastics wish to keep their control over the nuptial tie, and they are not willing to allow the civil power to have any voice, either in joining or dissolving the marriage bond. It seems strange that the priests who are sworn against wedlock should so obstinately insist upon putting the bit into the mouth to "haw and gee" those who seek their bliss in the connubial relation. The Church spits upon the law, and, as a consequence, there are—according to a recent report—no less than 110,000 couples in the Kingdom of Italy nominally united in marriage, but not in a legal way. They have been joined together by the priest, and he has told them that that is enough, and has discouraged them from going to the civil magistrate; and all of the large number mentioned have been weak enough to believe it. In the eye of the law they are living in concubinage, and the issue of such relations are not legal heirs. But what matters it to the ecclesiastics, this confusion brought about in society by their act? They have in a reckless manner defied the law, and think they have triumphed.

A PROPOSED REMEDY.

It is to correct this evil and in the future punish the abuse that the proposed modification of the law is brought before Parliament. If the change is made, any priest who gives the sacrament of matrimony before the ceremony has been performed before a Magistrate is liable to a fine of from two to five hundred francs, or imprisonment for a term of a few months. This will bring the question to a severe test, and it is in view of this punishment that the Bishops are becoming anxious and are sending their protests and petitions to Parliament against the voting of the law. But nobody but themselves are to blame, and they have to thank their own willfulness for the strait in which they now find themselves. At first some of the Bishops addressed their petitions to the Sovereign in a characteristic way, quite ignoring the legislative or law-making power, which in a constitutional Government is the Assembly elected by the votes of the people. The Church has little respect for the National Parliament, and would, if it had the power, set at naught its authority. But the Bishops know very well that they are no longer masters, but citizens like the rest—a fact and a relation which they are very reluctant to recognize. With a little more consistency they are now sending their remonstrances directly to Parliament. We are waiting with interest to see what action will be taken, and what will be the result if the law is made more severe.

A HEARTLESS SWINDLER.

Almost every one has a story to tell of some acquaintance who was entrapped by a wily adventurer or adventuress into an undesirable marriage, but we doubt whether any circumstances of this kind more extraordinary than the following have ever occurred. Some time ago a lady in reduced circumstances started a millinery business in a fashionable locality in this City. She commenced with an excellent *clientèle*, who sympathized warmly with her energy and determination to help herself, and soon became highly successful. With the view of executing a number of orders, and making necessary purchases, Mrs. H. presently sent one of her daughters to Paris, who, on the steamer, made the acquaintance of Mr. B. This person made himself extremely agreeable to the young lady, and obtained her permission to call on her when she returned to New-York. Accordingly, before long he presented himself, was cordially received, soon became quite a friend of the house, and at length an accepted suitor of his fair fellow-voyager. They were married, he giving out before and after the event that he should possibly start in a lucrative business. But week after week, month after month, passed by, and he was still idle; always on the point of doing something which was to make a fortune, but never doing it, although he said that the time had positively come for the great business *coup* so often talked of. This, it appeared, would necessitate a visit to California, and, happy thought, why should he not take a lot of choice millinery, &c., out there with him and dispose of it at a splendid profit. The confiding women assented, and he went his way with goods to the amount of $4,000. When he returned he reported that the goods were lost through the gross carelessness of the express companies, whom, somehow, he could not make responsible. Even then so completely had he "gammoned" his victims that they did not suspect. Then he disappeared for a time altogether, and they could not imagine what in the world had become of him. At length a lady called one day on Mrs. B., and made inquiries about her husband, and very pretty information each had to impart to the other. She, too, a lady of excellent family and position in New-York, had been entirely deluded by this scoundrel. She had married him, and he had got possession of a considerable part of her money. Nor is this all. The man is now understood to be after a third venture of the sort, and how many victims there may have been before these two, who shall say? In manner and appearance he is described as most attractive, and he treated the ladies whom he married with every kindness, so far as behavior in manner went. The case is likely to come before the courts.

CONSOLIDATION OF GERMAN POLITICAL ORGANIZATIONS.

The Central Committees of the German Reform associations and of the German Democratic ward clubs, which recently at their respective meetings adopted a plan of consolidation, held a joint meeting at the Germania Assembly Rooms last night to complete the act of consolidation. The meeting was called to order by Oswald Ottendorfer, who, after a brief address, explaining the object of the consolidation, called on Judge Michael C. Gross to preside. Mr. George Knester, the Secretary, read the terms of the consolidation agreement, according to which the organization is to be known as the Central Organization of the German-American Independent Citizens' Association. A committee was appointed to revise the constitution and by-laws of each organization and to prepare a draft from the provisions of the same for the Consolidated Central Organization. The committee was composed of J. Schoenhof, Dr. H. Gerke, J. F. Buteorchoen, Dr. Phil. Merkle, Albert Elsbasser, George Wolbrecht, H. F. Schroeder, H. Peters, A. Goeltman, Dr. Hoeber, Dr. Andrew, and Dr. Watermann. On motion of Dr. Gerke a Committee of Agitation was apppointed, composed of M. Otterbourg, Moritz Ellinger, Magnus Gross, Theo. G. Glaubersken, and Edward Schlichting. The object of this committee is to prepare a plan of operation in the interest of reform, and to confer with other independent organizations, to insure their co-operation for joint political action next Fall and in future election campaigns.

THE COLORED ORPHAN ASYLUM.

The annual exhibition of the children of the Colored Orphan Asylum was inaugurated yesterday at the institution, Boulevard and One Hundred and Forty-third street, and will be continued to-day and to-morrow, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 6 P. M. There was a large number of the patrons and friends of the asylum present, who were entertained by a varied programme of no less than thirty-six exercises, consisting of glees, choruses, recitations, and calisthenics. Of the 230 children cared for by the asylum, every little girl appeared in her best bib and tucker, and every little boy in his best suit of military gray, all looking cleanly, intelligent, and happy. The vocal part of the programme was well rendered, many of the soloists being possessors of remarkably sweet voices. The recitations were for the most part humorous efforts, and were much enjoyed by the ladies and gentlemen present. "Tobacco" was the subject of an essay delivered by one ebony-faced little fellow, who logically argued against the use of the weed, stating as his chief reason for "going against it, because it went against him." Then the baby class, which, by its isolated position in the recess of a large bay window at the lower end of the class-room, was almost invisible to the spectators, suddenly proclaimed its presence and desire for popular recognition by warbling forth "Beautiful Spring." Throughout the day a small assortment of miscellaneous trifles and refreshments were displayed for sale in adjoining rooms, and received encouraging patronage from the visitors. The total receipts by donations and legacies of the institution during last year amounted to $46,963 64, and the expenditures $41,544 35. The general health of the inmates is reported as having been excellent, only four deaths having occurred during the year.

SMUGGLED GOODS SEIZED IN A DRUG STORE.

Several thousand dollars' worth of cigarettes, liquors, perfumery, bay-oil, matches, lotions, and other articles, were reported to the Custom-house authorities for forfeiture yesterday by Special Treasury Agent Brackett and Inspector Fidean. The goods were seized at the drug store of George E. Shiels, at No. 896 Broadway, on Tuesday, on a charge of having been smuggled. The Government officers had information that 12,000 packages of cigarettes had been taken to the store by one of the officers of the Havana steamer City of Merida, and that no duty had been paid on them. On visiting there they not only found the cigarettes, but discovered that the floor was filled with a great many contraband articles. Mr. Shiels claims that he can prove that he purchased the most of them in this City from responsible persons. The United States Marshal expected to arrest the steam-ship officer who smuggled the cigarettes some time last evening.

FOUR BURGLARS CAPTURED.

Thomas Lestrange, James Hickey, Frank Reilly, and Thomas Kelly were arrested by Officers Moran and Livingston, of the Thirteenth Precinct, while passing through Broome street, yesterday morning. The prisoners were carrying large bundles and acting in a suspicious manner. The bundles were found to contain a quantity of wearing apparel, and the prisoners, refusing to state how they became possessed of it, were locked up. Soon afterward Wm. Hayes, of No. 134 Broome street, called at the station-house and informed the Sergeant that his house had been broken into and a lot of property stolen. He fully identified the articles found on the prisoners as his. The quartet were held in $2,000 bail each by Justice Bixby, at Essex Market Police Court, yesterday.

ASSOCIATION FOR BEFRIENDING CHILDREN AND YOUNG GIRLS.

The ladies of the "Association for Befriending Children and Young Girls" have extended their field of charitable operations, and have in consequence taken the building No. 136 Second avenue, between Eighth and Ninth streets, where in future they will carry on their good work. The house, now that the necessary repairs, including the addition of two stories and a laundry, are finished, is admirably suited for the objects of the association. It is five stories high and contains well-ventilated work-rooms and dormitories. It will accommodate 150 persons. The operations of the association cover more than its name implies. The reformation of the unfortunate outcast and the rescue and care of children of degraded parents is the chief aim of the association. These poor girls enter of their own accord. The doors of the institution are always open for their reception. They are treated with the greatest kindness by the ladies, who devote themselves to the work of reforming the unfortunates into useful members of society. They are clothed, fed, and instructed, and a night-school has been established for their special benefit. The children of the institution are taught at the day-school, and are also instructed in some useful trade to enable them to make an honest living. The ladies perform their duties gratuitously. The formal opening of the building will take place to-morrow.

WOMAN'S SUFFRAGE.

MASS-MEETING IN THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC, BROOKLYN—ADDRESS OF REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER.

The Brooklyn Academy of Music was crowded last evening, on the occasion of the woman's mass-meeting, convened for the purpose of discussing the relation of woman to the moral, social, and political questions of the day, especially in regard to temperance and suffrages.

The speakers were Rev. Henry Ward Beecher and Mrs. Mary A. Livermore. Mr. Beecher delivered an impressive address, advocating the right of women to the suffrage, and to take part in all the affairs of the Commonwealth. He said it was about the year 1856 when he first began to speak in public lectures of the right and expediency of women speaking upon the public platform. At that time there was very little of such speaking, and it was regarded as a sentiment so much out of the ordinary way that people were accustomed to think that it was a kind of a jest, and they tolerated it as one of those points in a lecture which tended to make it interesting. But he was in earnest then. These women to whom God had given the gift of oratory were women of strong moral convictions whose hearts were in the welfare of the Commonwealth. It had long since ceased to be a question whether it was proper for women to speak. Not only has this question been settled, but it was settled in such a practical way that people were no longer attracted by curiosity to hear women speak or lecture, but came to receive instruction as in the case of man. He wished it to be understood that he did not advocate anything that would project woman out of her proper sphere of womanhood. If he supposed that the fact of enlarging her sphere of action outside the limits of the household would be calculated to make her less excellent as a sister and a daughter, or less reverent as a mother, his tongue would cleave to the roof of his mouth before he would advocate any such change. He did not want any woman to speak who did not desire to speak. All that he said was that when it pleased God to give her a talent for painting she had a right to paint, a talent for teaching she had a right to teach, and a talent for oratory she had a right to speak. He simply asked for her the liberty to do that which God had fitted her to do well, and the attempt to house her, the attempt to cloister her, would be successful only whenever she is fit for the house and the cloister, only where she knows it herself and asks for it herself. Referring to the recent action of the Brooklyn Presbytery in excluding women from the pulpit, he said that while this doctrine was held she was permitted to be at the head of a missionary society, to teach in the Sabbath-schools and Bible-classes. But as to the text of St. Paul, which was so often quoted as an authority against permitting her to teach in the pulpit, he said St. Paul never said so, he never meant so by the token that St. Paul had good sense. In concluding his address, Mr. Beecher introduced Mrs. Livermore, who delivered a lengthy discourse, and adduced many reasons why women should be associated with men in the management of all public affairs.

THE INSURANCE SWINDLE.

Albert Gotsenmeier, of No. 81 St. Mark's place, the young man arrested by Detectives Tilley and Heidelberg, of the Central Office, on a charge of swindling the New-Jersey Life Insurance Company, was arraigned before Justice Wandell, at the Tombs Police Court, yesterday afternoon. It appeared from the evidence that the prisoner, who is now a canvasser for the "Oldensbund," or German branch of the New-York Life Insurance Company, had been employed by the New-Jersey Life Insurance Company at a weekly commission on the number of applications for insurance handed in by him. He furnished to the company two fraudulent applications for policies, and received his commission for the same. Mr. Seidel, the manager of the New-Jersey Life Insurance Company, and Dr. Max Brekes, the examining physician, testified to the above facts. Ex-Assistant District Attorney Stewart asked the discharge of the prisoner on the ground of insufficiency of proof. Justice Wandell held the prisoner for trial in $1,000 bail, which was furnished.

THE TWELFTH STREET GAMBLERS.

Andrew Sheehan, of No. 62 East Twelfth street, who was arrested by Capt. Byrnes, of the Fifteenth Precinct, on Wednesday night, for keeping a gambling house, together with nine others, occupants of the house where the raid was made, were arraigned before Justice Murray, at Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday. The prisoners all stated that they were only playing a friendly game of cards, having quietly dropped in to see Mr. Sheehan. Justice Murray discharged all the prisoners with the exception of Sheehan, whom he put under $1,500 bail to answer. An examination will be held as soon as the safe found on the premises, and supposed to contain evidence of gambling, can be opened.

BASE-BALL.

The Philadelphia and Hartford clubs played their first championship game in Philadelphia yesterday in the presence of an immense crowd of spectators. The game was a magnificent one, and was won by the Philadelphias, after ten innings had been played, by the following score:

Philadelphia	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	—6
Hartford	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	—4

Removal.

Ferry to Staten Island, for New-Brighton, West Brighton, and Port Richmond, now leaves from the South Ferry, Whitehall st., at the foot of Broadway.

Freight received on Pier No. 1 East River.—*Advertisement.*

CORNS EXTRACTED without pain, 25 cents each. DR. KENISON, No. 37 Union square and No. 5 Beekman st.—*Advertisement.*

Lyon's Insect Powder will not harm a baby, but they are death to fleas, cockroaches, and bugs.—*Advertisement.*

The Richest Hair Lustre is afforded by the use of BURNETT'S COCOAINE.—*Advertisement.*

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, published THIS MORNING, contains the very latest telegraphic and general news; editorials on matters of current interest; a page of carefully-prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports, items of agricultural and domestic interest, and other interesting reading matter.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES may be had at the counter of the Publication Office, in wrappers, ready for mailing. Price, FIVE CENTS.

Wilbor's Cod Liver Oil and Lime.—The friends of persons who have been restored from confirmed consumption by the use of this original preparation, and the grateful parties themselves, have, by recommending it and acknowledging its wonderful efficacy, given the article a vast popularity in New-England. The Cod Liver Oil is in this combination robbed of its unpleasant taste, and is rendered doubly effective in being coupled with the lime, which is itself a restorative principle, supplying nature with just the agent and assistance required to heal and reform the diseased lungs. A. B. WILBOR, Boston, Proprietor. Sold by all druggists.

For All Purposes of a Family Liniment, the HOUSEHOLD PANACEA will be found invaluable. Immediate relief will follow its use in all cases of pain in the stomach, bowels, or side; rheumatism, colic, colds, sprains, and bruises. For internal and external use.

Hair Dye.—W. A. Batchelor's Hair Dye is splendid; best in the world. Never fails. Established thirty-seven years. Sold by druggists everywhere. Sold and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S celebrated Wig and Toupée Factory, No. 16 Bond st., New-York.

"Iron-Clads"—A strong, serviceable SHOE for BOYS and YOUTH. CANTRELL, Nos. 239 and 241 4th av.

Atkinson's Extract White Rose. 55c. a bottle. WILLIAM M. GILES & CO., Chemists, No. 451 6th av.

Lundborg's Recherche Perfumes possess great delicacy and are truthful to nature.

MARRIED.

ANDERSON—WESTFALL.—In this City, on Wednesday, May 20, by Rev. Hasbrouck Du Bois, SMITH W. ANDERSON and CARRIE, daughter of the late Hiram Westfall.

ADRAIN—BEEKMAN.—On Wednesday, the 20th inst., by Rev. John P. Knox, at Newtown, Long Island, FANNY N. BEEKMAN, of New-York City, to ROBERT ADRAIN, of New-Brunswick, N. J.

GIMBERNAT—LAMBERT.—On Thursday, May 21, by Rev. Richard L. Burtsell, D. D., JULES R. GIMBERNAT to CLARA A. LAMBERT.

HARRINGTON—EARLE.—On May 20, 1874, at the residence of the bride's mother, No. 113 Waverley place, New-York, by Rev. Cornelius Earle, AUGUSTUS HARRINGTON, of Warsaw, N. Y., to S. ALICE, eldest daughter of the late Justus K. Earle.

HIPPARD—HOLLISTER.—In Brooklyn, at the residence of the bride's aunt, on May 19, KITTIE J. HOLLISTER, daughter of Nathan Hollister, of Utica, N. Y., to GEO. F. HIPPARD, of Brooklyn.

DIED.

ARTHUR.—At Croydon, England, Mr. HENRY ARTHUR, the beloved step-son of Richard Bell, Esq., of this City, deeply mourned.

BUEL.—At Pittsfield, Mass., May 19, JAMES BUEL, aged 90 years.

CARTER.—In New-Canaan, Thursday, at 5 P. M., HANFORD CARTER, in the 84th year of his age.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

CROCKETT.—On Wednesday, 20th inst., ANNIE E. CROCKETT, adopted daughter of Joseph and Annie E. Bell, in the 27th year of her age.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 148 Christopher st., on Friday, 22d inst., at 1 o'clock. Remains will be interred in Green-Wood Cemetery.

CONKLIN.—On Wednesday morning, May 20, 1874, after long suffering, MARY BELKNAP CRISSEY, wife of Simeon D. Conklin.

Funeral services at her late residence, No. 317 East 13th st., (near 2d av.,) Saturday, May 23, at 11 o'clock A. M. Friends of the family are respectfully invited. The remains will be taken to Yonkers.

EVANS.—On Thursday morning, May 21, at the residence of his son-in-law, H. A. Greene, No. 103 Grand st., Jersey City, N. J., Rev. BENJAMIN EVANS, formerly Rector of St. George's Chapel, New York.

The clergy, friends, and relatives are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at St. Matthew's Church, Saturday, May 23, at 1 P. M.

GYVES.—On Wednesday, the 20th inst., DORA GYVES, after a long and painful illness, which she bore with much patience.

Funeral on Friday, the 22d, at 2 P. M., from her late residence, No. 18 3d st. Friends are respectfully invited to attend without further notice.

HAWS.—At Harlem, on Wednesday morning, May 20, ANN ELIZA HAWS, relict of William H. Haws, deceased, in the 66th year of her age.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 65 East 127th st., near 4th av., on Saturday, 23d inst., at 3 P. M.

HEISER.—On Sunday, the 17th inst., of pneumonia, at Fort Wallace, Kansas, THOMAS R. HEISER, of this City, in the 33d year of his age.

RAY.—On Thursday, May 21, in the 75th year of her age, CORNELIA, wife of Robert Ray and daughter of the late Nathaniel Prime.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Saturday next, at the Church of the Holy Apostles, corner of 9th av. and 28th st., at 10:30 o'clock, without further notice.

☞ Taunton and Boston papers please copy.

HEGEMAN.—On Monday, May 18, JENNIE R. HEGEMAN, only daughter of Benjamin A. and Jane Roome Hegeman, in the 18th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family, and of her grandfather, Wm. J. Roome, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 262 West 24th st., on Friday, 22d inst., at 11 A. M.

HINRICHS.—On Tuesday, May 19, after a lingering illness, ALBERT THEODORE, beloved husband of Annie Hinrichs, in the 31st year of his age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 334 Clinton st., Brooklyn, on Saturday, May 23, at 11 A. M.

JACKSON.—At Rockaway, N. J., on Tuesday, 19th inst., STEPHEN J. JACKSON, Esq., aged 69 years.

Friends and relatives are invited to attend his funeral from his late residence, on Saturday morning, at 10 o'clock, without further notice.

LOTT.—At New-Utrecht, Long Island, on Wednesday, 20th inst., CHARLES LOTT, in the 68th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, on Friday, the 22d inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., without further notice.

SQUIRE.—At Stamford, Conn., on Thursday, May 21, EDWARD FUNK, youngest son of Henry N. and Mary F. Squire, in the 3d year of his age.

Funeral at the residence of his parents, on Saturday, at 12 o'clock M.

WARREN.—Suddenly, on Tuesday evening, May 19, 1874, at the residence of her brother-in-law, W. F. Van Wagener, Roseville, N. J., MARY NOEL, widow of Dr. James Warren, and daughter of the late Garret B. Bleecker, of this City.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from the Roseville Presbyterian Church on Saturday, 23d inst., at 11 o'clock. Train leaves foot of Barclay and Christopher sts. at 10:10 A. M. Carriages in waiting at Roseville Depot.

WOOD.—On Wednesday, May 20, 1874, Hon. JOHN J. WOOD, in the 91st year of his age.

Funeral will take place from his late residence, New-City, Rockland County, N. Y., on Friday, May 22, 2 P. M. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited.

YOUNG.—May 21, PHEBE B. YOUNG, daughter of Robert Young and the late Annie Slater Young, aged 9 years.

Funeral from the residence of her father, No. 147 Sullivan st., on Saturday morning at 9 o'clock.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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IT WILL CONTAIN A NUMBER OF ORIGINAL ARTICLES, PREPARED EXPRESSLY FOR ITS COLUMNS, AND THE VERY LATEST NEWS UP TO THE HOUR OF GOING TO PRESS.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES
IS THE MOST COMPLETE NEWSPAPER PUBLISHED, AND HAS A CIRCULATION SECOND TO NO PAPER IN THE METROPOLIS. IT IS THEREFORE THE MOST VALUABLE ADVERTISING MEDIUM.

Advertisements will be received at the Publication Office until 9 o'clock on SATURDAY EVENING.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES
IS FOR SALE BY ALL NEWS-DEALERS.
PRICE FIVE CENTS.

INCURABLES NO LONGER!—THE TERRIBLE Diabetes conquered! A few more additional cures by the incomparable Bethesda Mineral Spring Water!

BUFFALO, N. Y., April 22, 1874.

Dr. A. Hawley Heath: DEAR SIR: I lost in a short time seventy pounds in weight, but am entirely cured of the worst case of diabetes. There is not a particle of sugar left in my urine, and I am as natural as an old shoe, and as good a man as ever. Yours, truly,

JOHN A. B. CAMPBELL.

Vincent Bidwell, Esq., Buffalo, N. Y., and Miss K. Prince, Marillo, Erie County, N. Y., were also cured of diabetes, complicated with dropsy, in the Spring of 1873, and have enjoyed excellent health since. Mr. Campbell saw both of them prior to drinking the Bethesda for his disease.

April 2, P. S.—Vandenberg, of Canandaigua, N. Y., writes: "After suffering over two years with saccharine diabetes in its most aggravated form, baffling all treatment, the Bethesda Water has removed every particle of sugar, and my strength and general health have returned."

Pamphlets, with full directions, treatment, and analysis, at the depot and offices, No. 200 Broadway, N. Y.

A.—THE SUCCESS OF THE ALDINE, the art journal of America, as a regular subscription work, payable on delivery of each monthly part, is unparalleled in the experience of book-dealers. It has only been offered in this way for a few weeks, yet the New-York City agency is already putting on from 75 to 100 orders per day. The best trade agents throughout the country are eagerly calling for it.

One or two experienced canvassers of good standing can now arrange for important districts in this City or vicinity. JAMES SUTTON & CO., Publishers, No. 58 Maiden lane.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

The mails for Europe for the week ending SATURDAY, May 23, 1874, will close at this office as follows: On TUESDAY, at 5 A. M. and 11:30 A. M. On WEDNESDAY, at 6.30 A. M. On THURSDAY, at 11:30 A. M., and on SATURDAY, at 8 A. M. and 12 M.

T. L. JAMES, Postmaster.

ONE OF THE LARGEST, BEST, AND CHEAPEST assortments of SPRING CLOTHING in the City.

WADE & CUMMING,
Nos. 261 and 263 8th av., corner 23d st.,
Grand Opera-house.

See large advertisement on eighth page.

TAPE-WORM REMOVED IN LESS THAN TWO hours, with head complete; no fee asked unless the patient is cured. Medicine purely vegetable and harmless. DRS. EASTWOOD & GRIFFING, (Formerly No. 5 3d av.,) Now No. 15 Bible House, opposite Cooper Institute.

STEAM CARPET-CLEANING WORKS, NO. 204 East 29th st., near 3d av. Carpets sent for, thoroughly cleaned, and promptly returned in the very best order. Our patrons say their carpets were never cleaned so well before. Call and see our machine in operation, and send your orders to HUGGINS & CO., No. 204 East 29th st.

TERWILLIGER & CO.
Triple-flange fire and burglar proof Safes, No. 100 Maiden lane, near Pearl st., New-York.

R. STUART WILLIS, ATTORNEY AND Counselor at Law, Notary Public, No. 182 Broadway, Room No. 4 New-York.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

HEAD OF THE GRANGERS.—PORTRAIT and sketch of C. W. ADAMS, with platform of principles, in June No. PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL; 30 cents or $3 a year. S. R. WELLS, No. 389 Broadway, New-York.

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

The following is a review of the business transacted at the Exchange yesterday, Thursday, May 21:

A. J. Bleecker, Son & White, at an executor's sale, sold the four-story brick building, with lot, 24 by about 85, No. 12 Fourth avenue, east side, 92 feet south of Fifteenth street, for $4,500 to F. C. Lang; also the L-shaped lot, with five-story brick building covering same thereon, No. 35 Murray street and No. 60 Church street, the last having a front of 25 feet on each street, for $40,000 to G. Sackett. The same firm also sold, by order of the Supreme Court in foreclosure, John S. Patterson, Esq., Referee, three lots, each 25 by 99.11, on West One Hundred and Twenty-seventh street, south side, 200 feet west of Seventh avenue, the lot nearest the avenue for $3,025 to L. Friedman; the adjoining lot for $2,925 to Wm. Meyer, and the adjoining lot to same buyer for $2,900.

Hugh N. Camp, under a Supreme Court foreclosure decree, Joshua T. Owen, Esq., Referee, disposed of a large plot of ground containing about 115 City lots, partly under water, bounded by Twelfth and Thirteenth avenues, Eighty-ninth and Ninety-first streets, for $20,000 to John Monroe & Co.

William Kennelly, (D. M. Seaman, auctioneer,) under a Supreme Court foreclosure order, R. F. Farrell, Esq., Referee, sold four lots, each 25x99.11, on West One Hundred and Twenty-seventh street, south side, 100 feet west of Seventh avenue, for $2,850 each, to J. Meyer, plaintiff in legal action. Also, under a similar court decree, Frederick Smyth, Esq., Referee, sold two plots of land with unfinished buildings thereon, on the north-east corner of Anderson avenue and Birch street, Morrisania, Twenty-third Ward, the corner plot for $7,500, and the adjoining plot for $8,000, both to E. F. De Lancey, plaintiff in foreclosure proceedings. The legal sale by Mr. Kennelly of a house and lot on West Sixty-eighth street, west of Broadway, was adjourned to May 28, and the legal sale of a lot on West One Hundred and Twenty-sixth street, east of Seventh avenue, was also adjourned to the same date.

James M. Miller, by order of the Supreme Court in foreclosure, J. W. C. Leveridge, Esq., Referee, sold a three-story and basement yellow-stone-front house, with lot 16.8 by 54, on Prospect place, west side, 150.5 feet north of Forty-second street, for $9,025, to L. A. & W. S. Anner. Mr. Miller also sold under a similar court decree, Wm. C. Whitney, Esq., Referee, a plot of three lots, together in size 70.6 by 98.9, with a small brick house and brick stable thereon, located on East Twenty-second street, north side, 354.6 feet east of First avenue, for $8,000, to Benj. Cox, plaintiff in foreclosure suit. Four lots adjoining above, billed for sale, were withdrawn, a sufficient sum having been realized from sale of plot to cover incumbrances. The legal sale of a house and lot in West Twenty-first street, east of Eighth avenue, was adjourned to the 28th inst. The same auctioneer also offered at public auction a lot 19.3 by 76, with three four-story brick buildings on same, on Third avenue, south-west corner of Thirty-ninth street, together with a four-story brick house, with lot 24 by 38.6 in rear, fronting on street. The entire property was knocked down for $36,500 to Richard Edwards, but, as we are informed, not sold.

Sands & Garrettson, under a Supreme Court foreclosure order, Philo T. Ruggles, Esq., Referee, sold the premises No. 373 Pearl street, west side, between Hague and Vandewater streets, comprising a lot 21 by 96 by 21 by 92, three frame buildings thereon, used as a coal-yard, for $5,750, the purchaser being Geo. A. Schiffin, plaintiff in legal action.

The legal sale by Dingee, Porter & Co., of property on Avenue A, west side, north of Nineteenth street, was announced as settled.

TO-DAY'S AUCTIONS.

For to-day, at the Exchange, the following auctions are noticed:

By A. H. Muller & Son, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, D. C. Calvin, Esq., Referee, of the house with lot 20 by 98.9, No. 434 West Twenty-eighth street, south side, between Ninth and Tenth avenues.

By Wm. Kennelly, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Wm. Sinclair, Esq., Referee, of a building with lot 25.9 by 75, on Broome street, south-east corner of Mangin street.

By Dingee, Porter & Co., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, A. A. Thompson, Esq., Referee, of a house with lot 20 by 80, on First avenue, east side, 20.11 feet south of One Hundred and Twenty-first street.

By James M. Miller, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, N. Jarvis, Jr., Esq., Referee, of lot 25 by 100.5, on East Fifty-eighth street, north side, and one lot same size in rear on Fifty-ninth street, south side, 125 feet east of Fifth avenue.

EXCHANGE SALES—THURSDAY, MAY 21.

NEW-YORK.

By A. J. Bleecker, Son & White.

1 four-story brick building and lot, No. 12 4th av., (Union square,) e. s., 92.4 ft. s. of 15th st., lot 24x about 85	$45,000
1 five-story brick store and L-shaped lot, No. 35 Murray st. and No. 60 Church st., lot on Murray st. 25x75.9, lot on Church st. 25x50.3, building covers lot	40,000
1 lot, West 127th st., s. s., 200 ft. w. of 7th av., 25x99.11	3,025
1 lot, West 127th st., s. s., 225 ft. w. of 7th av., adjoining above, same size	2,925
1 lot, West 127th st., s. s., 250 ft. w. of 7th av., adjoining above, same size	2,900

By Hugh N. Camp.

1 plot, bounded by 12th and 13th avs., 89th and 91st sts., partly under water, containing about 115 City lots	$20,000

By Wm. Kennelly.

4 lots, West 127th st., s. s., 100 ft. w. of 7th av., each 25x99.11, $2,800 each	$11,400
1 plot, with unfinished buildings on same, Anderson av., n. e. corner of Birch st., Morrisania, Twenty-third Ward	7,500
1 plot, with unfinished buildings, Anderson av., n. s., adjoining above	8,000

By James M. Miller.

1 three-story and basement yellow-stone-front house and lot, Prospect place, w. s., 150 ft. n. of 42d st., lot 16.7x54	$9,025
1 small brick house and brick stable and plot East 22d st., n. s., 354.6 ft. e. of 1st av., plot 70.6x98.9	8,000

By Sands & Garrettson.

1 lot, with three frame sheds, No. 373 Pearl st., w. s., between Hague and Vandewater sts., lot 21x96x21x92	$5,750

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

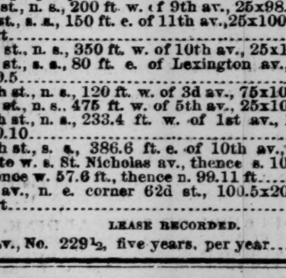
Wednesday, May 20.

Boulevard, w. s., plot No. 1, map lands Fort Washington of Elizabeth Willard, 205.5x117 x66.6x111, thence — to centre line indefinite road, thence 240 ft. to Boulevard, thence — to beginning, 10 City lots	$21,040
Bleecker st., No. 112, s. s., 50 ft. w. of Greene st., 26x100	34,000
Greenwich st., No. 399, n. e. corner Beach st., 25x100	30,000
Ludlow st., e. s., 80 ft. s. w. of Houston st., 20x75	11,600
Prospect place, s. e. corner 43d st., 17.1x58	15,000
Washington st., e. s., 48.8 ft. s. of Bank st., 36x91.7	10,000
West st., e. s., 70.5 ft. s. of Jane st., 22.5x80	10,000
33d st., s. s., 225 ft. w. of 10th av., 175x98.9; 33d st., s. s., 375 ft. e. of 11th av., 25x98.9; 38d st., n. s., 182 ft. w. of 8th av., 22.8x98.9	1,000
Same property	1,000
41st st., n. s., 200 ft. w. of 9th av., 25x98.9	25,000
42d st., s. s., 150 ft. e. of 11th av., 25x100.5, 1-5 part	1,000
49th st., n. s., 350 ft. w. of 10th av., 25x100.5	3,500
65th st., s. s., 80 ft. e. of Lexington av., 20x100.5	17,750
108th st., n. s., 120 ft. w. of 3d av., 75x100.10	36,000
113th st., n. s., 475 ft. w. of 5th av., 25x103.3	18,050
113th st., n. s., 233.4 ft. w. of 1st av., 16.8x100.10	6,000
155th st., s. s., 386.6 ft. e. of 10th av., 85.6 ft. to w. s. St. Nicholas av., thence s. 102 ft., thence w. 57.6 ft., thence n. 99.11 ft.	12,000
10th av., n. e. corner 62d st., 100.5x200, ½ part	10,000

LEASE RECORDED.

6th av., No. 229½, five years, per year	$2,400

CITY REAL ESTATE.



FOR SALE—A VALUABLE PLOT OF GROUND, situated in the central part of the City, embracing about one acre. See diagram. Apply to SAMUEL WILLETS, No. 303 Pearl st.

DESIRABLE LOTS FOR SALE CHEAP.
40th st., between 5th and 6th avs., 25x100.
54th st., near 6th av., 25x100.
57th st., near 6th av., five lots, 25x100.
66th st., near Madison av., two lots, 25x100.
B. W. WILLIAMS, No. 837 6th av.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.—THE carpenter shop of Wm. S. Hunts, consisting of three and one-third lots of ground, Nos. 326, 328, and 330 West 21st st., the building covering the whole front on lots; also, the engine, boilers, and machinery; suitable for a carpenter or cabinet-maker, with a large drying-room. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE — A FIRST-CLASS MEDIUM-SIZE dwelling-house on south side of West 37th st., near 5th av.; terms easy. Apply to A. F. BRITTON, No. 11 Wall st., Room No. 11.

FOR SALE—FOUR LOTS ON THE NORTH-EAST corner 58th st. and 11th av., 100x100; terms easy. Apply to JOHN S. DICKERSON & CO., corner Cliff and Fulton sts.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

AT NEW-HAMBURG, DUTCHESS COUNTY, N. Y.—Seventy-five acres, well fruited, and watered by springs; fine river views; dwelling 27x82; hot and cold water and every convenience; gardener's cottage, stable, greenhouse, grapery, large garden; City property will be taken in exchange. EDMUND COFFIN, No. 77 Cedar st.

AT IRVINGTON, ON HUDSON—A VERY DEsirable residence, with every improvement; two and one-quarter acres, tastefully laid out; fine river views; unexceptionable surroundings, and the whole in complete order; an immediate purchaser will secure a bargain. EDMUND COFFIN, No. 77 Cedar st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

TERRE HAUTE, IND., AND ITS ADVANTAGES as a manufacturing point, especially for iron and steel, with map showing its coal-fields and railroads, published by the Association for Promoting Manufactures, will be sent free to manufacturers, capitalists, skilled mechanics, and those contemplating emigration, or the establishment of new industries, or the removal of those already established to a more favorable location. Any further information desired will be furnished.

Terre Haute, (high land) is a pleasant and healthy place to live in; its educational advantages, both public and private, are of the very best character, and it is the seat of the State Normal School. Nearly all religious denominations have churches which are well supported. The city is lighted with gas, and has a bountiful supply of pure water, both from water works and never-failing wells. It has nine railroads and river navigation. Indebtedness small. It is underlaid with a six-foot vein of coal, and surrounded with inexhaustible coal mines of rich and varied character, prominent among which is the block, or splint coal, with which the best quality of iron is made without coke or charcoal; and the iron so made is peculiarly adapted for the manufacture of steel by the Bessemer process. Terre Haute is the commercial centre of the Wabash Valley, a region nowhere excelled and scarcely equaled in the richness and fertility of its soil, the valuable qualities of its timber, and the variety and extent of its agricultural productions. Population, 25,000. Address, J. O. JONES, Superintendent, Association for Promotion of Manufactures, Terre Haute, Ind.

STATEN ISLAND.—IMMEDIATE SALE OF ONE of the most beautiful situations on the south side of the island, containing about six acres highly-improved land, with excellent stabling and coach-house accommodation under one large roof.

It is situated at the corner of Richmond and Sea avs.; was formerly owned and built upon by J. F. D. Lamer, Esq., but owing to the house having been recently destroyed by fire, the present owner desires to sell the property as it is, rather than undertake the trouble of rebuilding.

In the midst of a select neighborhood, and standing on elevated ground, with a charming view of the ocean which cannot be intercepted, it is in every way suited for first-class residences, which could be built at moderate expense, since a large quantity of brick still remains on the premises. It is also well adapted for public park; price, $12,000; $4,000 cash, balance on bond and mortgage. Apply to M. G. HOUGHTON, Nos. 97 Pearl and 60 Stone sts., or J. BULLOCKE, No. 191 Church st., New-York City.

AT $10 MONTHLY OR $200 DOWN AND BALance in three years, (suit yourself,) a Flushing Park lot; prices from $500 to $600, which include elegant shade and ornamental trees, stone sidewalks, excellent schools and church privileges, (10 churches,) fine boating and fishing, splendid drives; seven railroad depots; 120 trains daily from 5 A. M. till 12:15 P. M.; fare, 8 cents. Take James Slip Ferry at foot Chambers st., or Thirty-fourth Street Ferry, and go to HITCHCOCK'S Land office, opposite Main Street Depot, in Flushing, or call for map at HITCHCOCK'S Real Estate Head-quarters, on 3d av., corner 26th st.

AN ELEGANT ESTABLISHMENT ON LONG Island, on the line of the Long Island Railroad, and three miles from South Islip; the house is elegantly furnished, and complete in every respect; it cost $60,000, and has never been rented; the grounds about the house are handsomely laid out, and the stables and out-buildings are first class and elegant; to a desirable tenant the rent for the season will be $2,000; the general expenses of keeping up the place will be paid by the owner. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st., or No. 35 East 17th st.

EXECUTOR'S SALE.—NINETY-FIVE ACRES AT Fort Lee, N. J., opposite 152d st.; 3,000 feet water front; extensive riparian rights; fine water depth and ferry rights; immense quarries paving stone; grand views; part admirably suited for railroad and steamship wants; part public buildings and residences. Can be bought entire or in plots; terms easy. For plans, &c., apply from 2 till 3 daily to W. BLAIKIE, 198 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—AT ELIZABETH, N. J., an elegant residence, new and in perfect order; all modern city improvements; rooms large and airy; located in best part of city; wood pavements; terms easy; or will exchange for a smaller property, leaving mortgage; will rent low to careful tenant; garden planted. Apply to GEO. B. MILLS, No. 62 South st., New-York.

FOR SALE—TARRYTOWN.—A FIRST-CLASS NEW house, built in the best manner, containing seventeen rooms, bath-room, water-closets, gas, &c., with three-quarters of an acre of land, stocked with fruit-trees and shrubs; pleasantly situated, and only two minutes' walk from the river; price, with lot, 50x150, $11,500. Apply to FRANK VINCENT, Savings Bank, Tarrytown.

A FREE EXCURSION ON SUNDAYS TO Garden City Park by special train on Long Island Railroad to enable those who cannot go on week days to view the property. Tickets free at HITCHCOCK'S Real Estate Head-quarters, No. 355 3d av., corner 26th st. Train leaves depot at right-hand side of ferry at Hunter's Point at 10:30 A. M. and returns at 2 o'clock.

FOR SALE AT FALLS VILLAGE, CONN.—A very desirable farm of 150 acres, with large frontage on the Housatonic River, mostly under cultivation; excellent house, barns, carriage-house, stables, &c.; price, $15,000. Photographs may be seen at the office of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

SHREWSBURY RIVER, N. J.—FOR SALE TO close up an estate, a country house and forty acres, near Brown's Dock; boating and fishing; two and a half hours from New-York. Apply to A. W. SPEIR, No. 49 William st.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner of Main and Cone streets.

ORANGE, N. J.—REAL ESTATE, SALE OR RENT, furnished and unfurnished. Also desirable property to exchange. I. H. GERRY, No. 39 Nassau st. Office hours, 1 to 3.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

FULTON STREET. — NEW-YORK SUPREME Court, City and County of New-York.—The BOWERY SAVINGS BANK, plaintiff, against WILLIAM P. BLEAKLEY and others, defendants.—In pursuance and by virtue of a judgment of foreclosure and sale bearing date the 4th day of May, 1874, made and entered in the above-entitled action, I, the undersigned, the Referee named in such judgment decree, will sell at public auction on the 4th day of June, 1874, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, by Joseph McGuire, auctioneer, the following described premises, to wit: All that certain lot, piece or parcel of ground, with the messuages and buildings thereon erected, situate, lying, and being on the southerly side of Fulton street, in the Third Ward of the City of New-York, at present known by the No. 244 Fulton street in said City, and bounded and described as follows, viz.: Northerly, in front, by Fulton street; southerly, in the rear, by premises conveyed to James W. Westervelt by indenture bearing date the 30th day of April, 1824; easterly by premises conveyed to Israel Cook, by indenture bearing date the 30th day of April, 1824; westerly by property now or late of Garrett Storm. Beginning at a point distant twenty feet westerly from the south-westerly corner of Washington and Fulton streets, and thence running southerly along the premises conveyed as aforesaid to Israel Cook thirty-four feet three inches, thence running westerly along the premises conveyed as aforesaid to the said James W. Westervelt ten feet ten inches, thence running southerly again along the premises so conveyed as aforesaid to the said James W. Westervelt eight feet six inches, thence running westerly along the premises so conveyed as aforesaid to the said James W. Westervelt eight feet six inches to the property now or late of Garrett Storm, thence running northerly nine feet five inches along the property now or late of Garrett Storm to a point nine feet two inches distant westerly from the premises conveyed as aforesaid to the said James W. Westervelt, and thence running northerly again along the property now or late of Garrett Storm thirty-four feet four inches, thence running easterly twenty feet along Fulton street to the place of beginning, be the said dimensions more or less, together with one-half of the party walls of all sides of the store now erected on said lot, which party walls are forever to be the joint property of the owners of the said lot and premises and the owners of the premises adjoining the same on all sides.—Dated New-York, May 11, 1874. WILLIAM F. MOTT, Jr., Referee.
NORWOOD & COGGESHALL, Plaintiff's Attorneys, No. 9 Murray st.

LONG BRANCH COTTAGES.

AUCTION SALE.

On TUESDAY, June 2, 1874, at 1 o'clock P. M., E. C. CLARKE & CO., Auctioneers, will sell at public auction three cottages on Chelsea avenue, Long Branch, N. J., opposite Mansion House, completely furnished; most desirably located; in excellent order, and ready for immediate use.

Also at the same time, vacant lot, 75x150 feet, adjoining same property.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

A FURNISHED MANSION ON THE HUDson River, to let, being the late residence of Herman Livingston, Esq.; beautifully located; boating, bathing, and fishing unsurpassed; all the principal trains on the Hudson River Railroad and the day boats stop within a quarter of a mile of the house; personal examination of premises invited. Apply to E. H. BAURHYTE, Catskill Station, or J. ROMAINE BROWN, No. 1,280 Broadway, New-York City.

HAVING REMOVED TO THE COUNTRY, I will let or sell my residence, No. 323 West 57th st., at a low price; high ground; street 100 feet wide; near Central Park; lot 25x100; elegant brown-stone front, high stoop, frescoed in oils and paneled throughout, mirrors, gas-fixtures, stationary tubs, refrigerator, &c., and in the centre of one of the handsomest blocks in the City. Apply at No. 11 Great Jones st., to A. J. JOHNSON.

TO LET—A GENTLEMAN'S COUNTRY RESIDENCE at Rye, one mile from Rye and Port Chester Depots, and near Long Island Sound, fully furnished, with use of horses, carriages, cows, &c., to a satisfactory tenant; house large; grounds, three and a half acres, with extra pasturage for cows; fruit in abundance; will rent to Nov. 1. T. S. SHEPHERD, No. 181 Broadway.

TO LEASE—TO A PRIVATE FAMILY, THE THREE-story high-stoop dwelling-house, three rooms deep, now being put in complete order, No. 128 West 12th st., with pier-mirrors and gas-fixtures; rent, $2,000; possession 1st of June. Apply to H. SLEIGHT, No. 83 West 12th st.

FOR RENT—AT RUTHERFURD PARK, N. J., A large, old-fashioned stone mansion, beautifully situated on high ground, overlooking the Passaic, with barn and out-buildings and ample garden plot. Will be rented for one year for $300. Apply to H. G. BELL, No. 41 Worth st., New-York.

TO LET OR LEASE—FULLY FURNISHED, A DEsirable three-story brown-stone house in 48th st., just west of 6th av.; house and furniture in perfect order and complete in every appointment. For particulars, address BREWSTER, Box No. 973 Post Office.

LONG BRANCH COTTAGES TO RENT FOR the Summer. Catalogues given to applicants. F. G. & C. S. BROWN, No. 90 Broadway.

TO LET—AT PLEASANTVILLE, WESTCHESTER County, on Harlem Railroad, a fine country residence for the Summer or year; rent low; house in perfect order. For information, address C. H. HOYT, Pleasantville, N. Y.

TO LET AT STAMFORD, CONN.—A FURnished house with every convenience; five minutes from the depot. Inquire of S. W. COE, Esq., at H. B. Claflin & Co.'s.

FURNISHED HOUSE, AT NORWALK, CONN., to let, a few minutes from depot by horse cars; has garden and fruit, barn, &c. Address Box No. 206 Post Office, Norwalk, Conn.

TO RENT—FULLY FURNISHED, IN WEST 30TH st., near 5th av., first-class full-size four-story brown-stone house; owner going to Europe. HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

AT GLENWOOD (YONKERS.)—TO LET, A furnished house, for the Summer, beautifully located on the banks of the river, to a small family; the rent will be reasonable. Apply at the drug store corner Broadway and 34th st.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

ELIGIBLE OFFICES TO LET
IN THE FINE MARBLE BUILDING
24 PARK PLACE and 19 BARCLAY ST., } right in the heart of the City, near to Broadway and the new Post Office.
Finished in modern style, *with all conveniences.*
STEAM HEAT, ELEVATOR, &c., &c.
Suitable for BANKERS, INSURANCE CO.'S, LAWYERS, &c.
Apply on the premises, or to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st., or LLOYD & SONS, No. 7 Warren st.

OFFICES TO LET IN TIMES BUILDING.
SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.
Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

TO RENT—THE MOST ELIGIBLE OFFICES IN the National Shoe and Leather Bank building, on the second floor, suitable for an insurance company, (now occupied by the Berkshire Life.) Possession given May 1. For particulars inquire at above-named bank.

OFFICES—DESK ROOMS AND ELIGIBLE ROOMS for insurance companies, on Broadway, near City Hall, at reduced rates. Apply to GUSTAVUS BAYLIES, No. 292 Broadway.

LOFTS, OFFICES, AND SUB-CELLARS IN Barclay and Vesey sts., on Broadway block. Apply to J. & J. W. MEEKS, No. 30 Vesey st., Room No. 6.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.
BANKERS,
16 and 18 Nassau st., New-York.
DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
FIRST-CLASS RAILROAD AND MUNICIPAL BONDS ALWAYS ON HAND FOR INVESTMENT.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.
WASH'N R. VERMILYE, JAS. A. TROWBRIDGE, DONALD MACKAY, LATHAM A. FISH.

Geo. Opdyke & Co.,
BANKERS,
No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York.
ACCOUNTS OF BANKS, BANKERS, CORPORATIONS, FIRMS, AND INDIVIDUALS SOLICITED.
DEPOSITORS ENJOY THE SAME ADVANTAGES AS WITH INCORPORATED BANKS—FOUR PER CENT. ON DAILY BALANCES, CREDITED MONTHLY.
COLLECTIONS MADE AT LOWEST RATES.
INVESTMENT SECURITIES A SPECIALTY.

TURNER BROTHERS,
M. C. Turner, T. C. Turner, J. Turner, R. Turner, } **BANKERS,** { A. Turner, G. M. Turner, J. S. Decker.
No. 14 Nassau-st., New-York,
Transact a general Banking business, (checks pass through Bank Clearing-house,) allow interest on Balances, issue Certificates of Deposit, draw Sight Exchange and make Telegraphic Transfers, pay coupons for Municipal and other Corporations, and keep Books of Registry and Transfer. Orders executed at Gold and Stock Exchanges for cash only.

FOR SALE.
200,000 COOK COUNTY BONDS.
200,000 CHICAGO SOUTH PARK BONDS.
100,000 HYDE PARK WATER BONDS.
100,000 TOWN OF LAKE, WATER BONDS.
Also, 500,000 OTHER FIRST-CLASS SECURITIES.
For particulars apply at office of the
New-York State Loan and Trust Co.,
No. 50 Wall st.
H. J. HUBBARD, Secretary.

WANTED.
CHICAGO AND CANADA SOUTHERN RAILROAD BONDS,
NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD BONDS,
in exchange for first-class real estate.
Principals only dealt with.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO.,
No. 43 Pine st., New-York.

ROBERT WINTHROP & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
NO. 18 WALL ST.,
Execute orders for STOCKS, BONDS, and GOLD, allow interest on DEPOSITS, and transact a general Banking and Brokerage business.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 8 WALL ST., NEW-YORK,
ISSUE CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT ON MUNROE & CO., PARIS, AND ON THE CONSOLIDATED BANK, LONDON.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL COMPANY, No. 71 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, May 13, 1874. }

AT A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of this company, held on TUESDAY, the 12th inst., the following-named gentlemen were duly elected managers for the ensuing year:

CHARLES N. TALBOT,	JOHN JACOB ASTOR,
ABIEL A. LOW,	THOMAS CORNELL,
ROBT. LENOX KENNEDY,	W. J. HOPPIN,
JAMES M. HALSTED,	J. PIERPONT MORGAN,
LEGRAND B. CANNON,	GEO. CABOT WARD,
JAMES R. TAYLOR,	ROBT. M. OLYPHANT,
THOMAS DICKSON.	

And at a meeting of the Board of Managers, held THIS DAY, THOMAS DICKSON, Esq., was unanimously re-elected President.
By order of the Board,
GEORGE L. HAIGHT, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE COLUMBUS, CHICAGO AND INDIANA CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY, COLUMBUS, Ohio, May 14, 1874. }

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the Columbus, Chicago and Indiana Central Railway Company will be held at the office of the Company in the City of Columbus, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, June 3, 1874, between the hours of 11 o'clock A. M. and 3 o'clock P. M., for the election of fifteen Directors to serve for the ensuing year, and such other business as may come before the meeting.

The books for the transfer of the capital stock of the company will be closed in Columbus, Ohio, and New-York City at 3 o'clock P. M., May 23, 1874, and remain closed until the morning of June 4, 1874.
GORDON MOODIE, Secretary.

COMMERCIAL WAREHOUSE COMPANY.
Cash capital, $2,000,000. Office, No. 29 William st., corner Exchange place. Warehouses, Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn. Cash advances made on first-class securities on demand and time. Cash advances made on all kinds of merchandise stored in our own warehouses, or consigned to us, on favorable terms.
PAUL J. ARMOUR, President; JOSE F. NAVARRO, Vice President; JOHN BAIRD, Second Vice President; FELICIANO LATASA, Third Vice President.

Paul J. Armour,	Wm. D. Bowerman,	C. H. Delamater,
José F. Navarro,	Feliciano Latasa,	Juan J. Jova,
John Baird,	Thomas Murphy,	Henry B. Hyde.

WILLIAM TOBIN, Superintendent of Warehouses.
JAMES CLYNE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF CHICAGO AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 52 Wall st., NEW-YORK, April 30, 1874. }

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders and bondholders of the Chicago and North-western Railway Company, for the election of Directors pursuant to law, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before said meeting, will be held at the office of the company, in the City of Chicago, on THURSDAY, the 4th of June next, at 1 o'clock P. M. Bondholders will authenticate their right to vote by presenting their voting bonds at the office of the company, No. 52 Wall st., New-York, for registration, on or before the 4th of May proximo.
ALBERT KEEP, President.
M. L. SYKES, Jr., Secretary.

ELECTION.—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT an election will be held at the office of the New-York Bridge Company, No. 21 Water st., in the City of Brooklyn, on MONDAY, the 1st day of June next, at 12 o'clock noon, for fifteen Directors of said company, for the then ensuing year, and for two Inspectors of Election for 1875.
The transfer-books will be closed from May 2 to June 2, 1874.—Dated April 28, 1874.
JEREMIAH P. ROBINSON, President.
O P. QUINTARD, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, May 4, 1874.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE SHAREholders of the Illinois Central Railroad Company for the election of Directors and the transaction of other business, will be held at the office of the company in the City of Chicago, on WEDNESDAY, the 27th day of May inst., at 11 o'clock A. M. The transfer-books of the company will be closed after the 13th inst. until the 2d day of June next. L. A. CATLIN, Secretary.

TO THE BONDHOLDERS OF THE DELANO LAND COMPANY:
Sealed offers of sale of fifty thousand dollars of the Delano Land Company Bonds, for the Sinking Fund, will be received by the PHILADELPHIA TRUST, SAFE DEPOSIT AND INSURANCE COMPANY, Trustees under the Mortgage, at their office in Philadelphia, until the 1st day of June next, at 12 o'clock M., at which time the proposals will be opened.
J. L. ERRINGER, President.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK EQUITABLE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, May 20, 1874. }

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company will be held on MONDAY, 1st June next, at their office, No. 58 Wall st. The poll will open at 12, and close at 1 o'clock P. M.
JOHN MILLER, Secretary.

LIVINGSTON & CO., BANKERS, NO. 10 PINE st., New-York, receive accounts same as incorporated banks, and allow five per cent. interest on daily balances. Bills on England and Ireland.

HAAR & CO., NO. 45 WALL ST., BUY AND sell St. Joseph and Denver City Bonds and all kinds of miscellaneous securities.

FINANCIAL.

MUNICIPAL BONDS.
WE ARE NOW OFFERING THE BALANCE OF THE
CITY OF ROCHESTER WATER LOAN
AT PAR AND INTEREST. The Bonds mature in the year 1903, and bear interest at seven per cent. per annum, payable in this City in January and July.
COUPON BONDS OF $1,000 EACH.
REGISTERED BONDS OF $1,000 AND $5,000 EACH.
Under the direction of the BOARD OF WATER COMMISSIONERS more than EIGHT MILES of SERVICE-PIPE has been laid and brought into ACTUAL SERVICE during the past year.
We UNQUALIFIEDLY RECOMMEND this loan as a first-class investment, UNSURPASSED IN ITS SECURITY.
Robinson, Chase & Co.
BANKERS, NO. 18 BROAD ST.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

OFFICE OF THE UNION MINING COMPANY OF ALLEGHANY COUNTY, MD., No. 71 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, May 21, 1874. }

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this company for the election of a President and Directors, and for the transaction of other business, will be held on Monday, June 1, at 12 o'clock, at the office as above. The polls will be kept open for one hour. The transfer-books will be closed from the 23d inst. to 1st June, both inclusive.
JAMES P. HEWITT, Secretary.

FIRE INSURANCE STOCKS BOUGHT AND sold by E. S. BAILEY, No. 65 Wall st.

FIRE INSURANCE STOCKS BOUGHT AND sold by WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine st.

DIVIDENDS.

MISSISSIPPI AND MISSOURI RAILROAD COMPANY DIVIDEND.—A third Dividend upon the assented stock of this company will be paid to the stockholders in cash, on presentation of their certificates, at the office of Riggs & Co., No. 56 Wall st.
G. W. STANTON,
JOHN ELLIOTT,
B. WILSON,
Committee.

SAVINGS BANKS.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK.
Nos. 396 and 398 Canal st., corner Laight.
Open daily from 10 to 3, and Monday evenings 5 to 7.
Assets, Over Ten Million Dollars.
Surplus, Seven Hundred and Fifty Thousand Dollars.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.
Books in English, French, and German.
G. S. CHAPIN, Treasurer. | N. J. HAINES, President.
T. S. ARMOUR, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION
NO. 96 WARREN ST., NEW-YORK.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums.
Interest commences from 1st of January, April, July, and October.
Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., (and nowhere else,) until THURSDAY, May 28, 1874, at 4 o'clock P. M., for supplying the coal and wood required for the public schools in this City, including that portion of Westchester County recently annexed thereto, for the ensuing year—say nine thousand (9,000) tons of coal, more or less, and two thousand five hundred (2,500) cords of oak, and one thousand (1,000) cords of pine wood, more or less. The coal must be of the best quality of white ash, furnace, egg, stove, and nut sizes, in good order, two thousand two hundred and forty (2,240) pounds to the ton, and must be delivered in the bins of the several school buildings at such times and in such quantities as required by the Committee on Supplies.

The proposals must state the mines from which it is proposed to supply the coal (to be furnished from the mines named, if accepted,) and must state the price per ton of two thousand two hundred and forty (2,240) pounds.

The quantity of the various sizes of coal required will be about as follows, viz.: Seven thousand (7,000) tons of furnace size, one thousand (1,000) tons of stove size, five hundred and fifty (550) tons of egg size, and four hundred and fifty (450) tons of nut size. The oak wood must be of the best quality, the stick not less than three (3) feet long.

The pine wood must be of the best quality, and not less than three (3) feet, six (6) inches long. The proposal must state the price per cord of one hundred and twenty-eight cubic feet, solid measure, for both oak and pine wood, and also the price per cut for sawing and splitting per load, the quantity of oak wood to be split only as required by the Committee on Supplies. The wood will be inspected and measured under the supervision of the Inspector of Fuel of the Board of Education, and must be delivered at the schools as follows: Two-thirds of the quantity required from the 15th of July to the 15th of September, and the remainder as required by the Committee on Supplies; said wood, both oak and pine, must be delivered sawed, and, when required, split, and must be piled in the yards, cellars, vaults, or bins of the school buildings as may be designated by the proper authority. The contracts for supplying said coal and wood to be binding until the 1st day of June, 1875. Two sureties for the faithful performance of the contract will be required, and each proposal must be accompanied by the signatures and residences of the proposed sureties. No compensation will be allowed for delivering said coal and wood at any of the schools, nor putting and piling the same in the yards, cellars, vaults, or bins of said schools.

Proposals must be directed to the Committee on Supplies of the Board of Education, and should be indorsed "Proposals for Coal," or "Proposals for Wood," as the case may be.

The committee reserve the right to reject any or all proposals received.
RUFUS G. BEARDSLEE,
ANDREW J. MATHEWSON,
JAMES M. HALSTED,
DAVID WETMORE,
ROBERT HOE,
} Committee on Supplies.
NEW-YORK, May 12, 1874.

PROPOSALS FOR WROUGHT AND CAST IRON WORK FOR THE UNITED STATES COURT-HOUSE AND POST OFFICE, NEW-YORK CITY.
OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT, May 16, 1874.

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Superintendent until 12 M. of the 15th day of June, 1874, for furnishing, delivering, fitting, and putting in place the wrought and cast-iron work of the staircases, of the skirtings, of the railing and fascia to mezzanine floor, of the Post Office screen, of the casings, &c., to girders of first floor, of the ventilator on roof of court-yard, of the entrance doors, and the illuminated tiling to floors, roof, and sidewalks—all as exhibited on the drawings, described in the specifications, and called for in the schedule.

Copies of the drawings, specifications, and schedule may be had on application at this office.

All scaffolding required by the contractors to put the work in place will be furnished by the Government, free of charge, but will be erected by the contractors.

Proposals will be made by the piece, superficial or lineal foot, or weight, for the various items of work, as provided for in the schedule.

The work of the Post Office screen, railing, &c., to mezzanine, casings, &c., to floor under court-yard, entrance doors, staircase E, and the illuminated tiling, must be completed within three months from the date of acceptance of proposal; stairs A, B, C, and D, within four months from same date; and the remainder of the work within six months from date of acceptance. The different divisions of the work to be performed in the order to be hereafter given, but within the time above specified.

Payments will be made monthly, deducting ten per cent. until the final completion of the contract.

All bids must be accompanied by a penal bond, in the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars, ($25,000,) that the bidder will accept and perform the contract if awarded him, the sufficiency of the security to be certified by the United States Judge, Clerk of the United States Court, or the District Attorney of the district wherein he resides.

The Department reserves the right to reject any or all bids if it be deemed for the interest of the Government to do so, or to subdivide the various items of work among different bidders, at its option. Every bid must be made on the printed form to be obtained at this office, and must conform in every respect to the requirements of this advertisement, or it will not be considered.

Proposals will not be received from parties who are not themselves engaged in the manufacture of wrought and cast iron work, and who have not the necessary facilities for getting out the work.

Proposals will be inclosed in a sealed envelope, indorsed "Bid for wrought and cast iron work," and addressed to C. T. HULBURD, Superintendent.

SEALED PROPOSALS

Will be received by the School Trustees of the Sixteenth Ward, at the Hall of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until Tuesday, the 2d day of June, 1874, and until 4 o'clock P. M. on said day, for repairing and altering Grammar School-house No. 45, on West 24th st., near 8th av.

Proposals must state the estimate for each branch of the work separately, and be indorsed "Proposal for Mason Work," "Proposal for Carpenter Work," "Proposal for Painting," "Proposal for Heating," "Proposal for Furniture."

Plans and specifications may be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 146 Grand st., third floor.

Two responsible and approved sureties, residents of this City, will be required from each successful bidder. Proposals will not be considered unless sureties are named.

The name of the party or firm submitting a proposal must be indorsed on the outside of the envelope containing said proposal.

The Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals submitted.
MATTHEW BIRD,
JAMES HARRISON,
JOHN CASTREE,
OSCAR ZOLLIKOFFER,
JOHN DELAMATER,
Board of School Trustees, Sixteenth Ward.
Dated NEW-YORK, May 18, 1874.

NOTICE TO MANUFACTURERS OF DREDGING MACHINES.

Sealed proposals will be received by the Board of State Harbor Commissioners at their office, No. 414 Montgomery st., San Francisco, Cal., until 2 o'clock P. M., MONDAY, June 15, 1874, for furnishing the necessary machinery (iron work) for a first-class dredging machine of the most approved construction. The said dredging machine to be capable of excavating one hundred and fifty (150) cubic yards of mud per hour, and loading the same into floating scows or lighters. Detailed descriptions of the machinery and appurtenances, and certificates of working capacity, based upon actual trial, must accompany each proposal.

Bidders will state the time within which the machinery can be delivered in San Francisco, and the price of the same in United States gold and silver coin.

The board reserve the right to reject any and all bids.
SAMUEL SOULE,
T. D. MATHEWSON,
D. C. McRUER,
State Harbor Commissioners.
J. A. McCLELLAND, Secretary.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the Times Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av.,
And the Times West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

A NUMBER OF GOOD GERMAN GIRLS and other good, reliable servants of all nations—Swedish, Welsh, Irish, English, Scotch, and colored, for City or country, at the Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st., conducted by American ladies.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—NURSE, &c.—BY two young girls; one as chamber-maid and waitress, or chamber-maid and to assist with fine washing; the other as nurse; can take entire charge of children; no objection to the country; one three years' and other four years' reference from last place. Address M. T., *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG ENGLISH Protestant girl for up-stairs work or waiting; willing to do general work in a small family; is a good washer and ironer and a plain cook; willing to be instructed and do her best to retain a place. Call at No. 106 6th av., over shoe store.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A neat, tidy young girl who understands her duties thoroughly; is very neat and orderly, and a good waitress; understands the care and cleaning of silver; will assist with the washing; best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTestant woman as chamber-maid and waitress, or chamber-maid and nurse; understands taking care of a baby from its birth; has the best of City references. Call at No. 225 West 13th st., between 7th and 8th avs.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE MIDdle-aged woman as chamber-maid and waitress, or chamber-maid and take care of children; best reference. Call or address No. 147 East 30th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS chamber-maid and to assist with the washing; best City reference. Can be seen until engaged at No. 208 Lexington av.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl as chamber-maid and laundress in a private family; best City reference. Call at No. 345 East 24th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A CHAMBER-MAID AND waitress, with country references; country preferred. Seen at No. 68 West 37th st., French Office.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEWING.—BY A REspectable young girl; no objection to the country; best City reference. Call at No. 551 2d av.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A GERMAN GIRL WITH one and a half years' reference as chamber-maid and waitress. Inquire at No. 279 Bowery, entrance on Houston st.

COOK—CHAMBER-MAID.—BY TWO YOUNG Protestant Scotch girls with five years' reference from same place; one as cook, the other for chamber-work or waiting; are thoroughly competent servants and not afraid of work; neat and tidy in their persons and work; willing to leave the City. Call at No. 106 6th av., over shoe store.

COOK.—IN CITY OR COUNTRY, BY A SCOTCH Protestant woman as cook; is a good baker, and understands her business; would be willing to assist in the washing; understands the care of milk and butter; no objection to a private boarding-house. Apply at Mrs. Whitfield's, No. 110 6th av., next to Park & Tilford's grocery.

COOK, &c.—CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY two colored women (mother and daughter) just from Norfolk, Va.; neat, tidy, and reliable; one as cook, washer, and ironer, the other as up-stairs girl; or will do the work of a small family; have no objection to the country. Can be seen at No. 543 6th av., second floor.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, AS FIRST-class cook; understands all kinds of French and English cooking, boning, larding, &c.; is a good pastry cook and good baker; is neat and tidy; has best City references; City or country. Apply at A. Pelton & Co.'s, No. 645 6th av., near 38th st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS ENGLISH COOK; WILLing to assist with the washing; can do all kinds of cooking, American or otherwise, and is not afraid of work; will go to the country, but desires a permanent place; wages moderate. Call at No. 106 6th av., over shoe store.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A steady, industrious young woman who is a good cook; makes best bread, biscuit, plain pastries, &c.; is an excellent washer and ironer; can flute, puff, polish, &c.; good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COOK, &c.—BY TWO ENGLISH YOUNG WOMEN, thoroughly capable, as cook, washer, and ironer; chamber-work, waitress, general house-work, care of milk, butter, bread, biscuits, &c.; neat, prompt, obliging; best City reference; City or country. Can be seen at the Home Bureau, 138 6th av., above 10th st.

COOK, WASHER, IRONER.—BY A SWEDISH young woman; is an excellent cook and thoroughly good at washing, ironing, &c.; City or country; has good recommendations. Can be seen at the Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

COOK.—BY A COLORED YOUNG WOMAN; OR FOR general house-work; City or country; is very neat, tidy, and obliging; has good recommendations. Can be seen at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS GOOD thorough cook and an excellent baker; understands French and American cooking; will assist in the washing; private or public; City reference. Call at No. 205 West 27th st., near 7th av.

COOK.—IN CITY OR COUNTRY, BY A PROTestant English woman as cook, washer, and ironer; is an excellent family cook; makes good bread, &c. Apply at Mrs. Whitfield's, No. 110 6th av., next to Park & Tilford's grocery.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS FAMILY COOK; CAN do all sorts of cooking, soups, meats, boning, larding, creams, jellies, desserts, cakes; has five years' references from former employer, who can be seen at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts.

COOK.—BY A VERY NEAT, COMPETENT, AND INdustrious young woman, as cook, washer, and ironer; is willing and obliging; not afraid of work; good references; City or country. Inquire at Bookham's new office, No. 309 4th av., near 23d st.

LADIES' DIRECTORY.

RECEPTION-ROOM, No. 1,502 Broadway.
WORK-ROOM, corner Broadway and 45th st.
COMMITTEE-ROOM, No. 172 West 45th st.
EMPLOYMENT OFFICE, No. 170 West 45th st.

Servants in every capacity for City and country. Work for all who are capable and intend to be faithful. Come neatly dressed; false hair and jewelry not allowed. Enter at No. 170 West 45th st.

This Directory is conducted by ladies, and the management ask the support and co-operation of all who have felt the need of reform. Country orders should be sent two days in advance of visit. Office hours, 9 A. M. till 4 P. M. Saturday, doors closed at 2 P. M.

COOK.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT WOMAN; she is a very good cook; will do washing; meats, game, soups, pastries, &c.; excellent baker and family cook; honest, sober, obliging, &c.; country or City; very best City reference. Call at No. 309 4th av.

COOK.—BY A SCOTCH PRESBYTERIAN WOMAN as first-class cook in all branches; will assist with the washing; good City reference. Call at No. 319 West 41st st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS PROTESTANT COOK, in a private family; best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 34 West 24th st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS FAMILY COOK, WITH good City reference. Can be seen at No. 68 West 37th st., French office.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN AS COOK IN a private family or a private boarding-house; good City reference. Call for two days at 109 West 15th st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER, OR GENeral House-work.—By a neat, industrious girl; is a good cook and first-class laundress; respectful, intelligent, and economical servant; best references given; City or country. Call at No. 111 Atlantic av., Brooklyn.

COOK—CHAMBER-MAID.—BY TWO NORTH German girls (sisters) as cook and chamber-maid, with references. Inquire at No. 93 East Houston st.

DRESS-MAKER.—A FEW ENGAGEMENTS TO go out by the day or week; can fit and trim in the latest style; understands Wheeler & Wilson's machine thoroughly. Apply at No. 203 Lexington av.

FAMILIES REQUIRING HELP FOR ANY situation may provide themselves with the best of all nationalities, by applying in person or by written order at the FRENCH OFFICE, No. 68 West 37th st.

FRENCH EMPLOYMENT BUREAU, NO. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts.—On hand, first-class girls for any capacity, City or country.

GOVERNESS.—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG LADY as nursery governess; can give and requires references. Address H. B., Box No. 288, Amsterdam, Montgomery County, N. Y.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY A TRUSTWORTHY middle-aged person of refinement, willing to sew and be usefull in some good family in the City; would take charge of one or two children; small compensation expected; reference. Call or address No. 45 Park av.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY A YOUNG, ACTIVE, USEful, highly respectable young woman; is an excellent seamstress, nurse, &c.; is very capable and willing to make herself useful. Address or inquire at the Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS YOUNG Scotch girl for general work; can cook, wash, and iron; does up-stairs work well, and dresses in calico; is industrious, willing, and obliging; willing to leave New-York for any part of the country. Call at No. 106 6th av., over shoe store.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY TWO ENGLISH WOMEN; are thoroughly capable of doing all kinds of house-work, cooking, washing, ironing, &c.; City or country, any distance, or to California; in any capacity; one as nurse and seamstress, &c. Can be seen at the Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY TWO TIDY, USEFUL YOUNG girls; can do house-work nicely to suit; City or country; wages no object, only a home; have good City references. Can be seen at the Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st., over the drug store.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A PROTESTANT AMERIcan young woman; has best of references; is capable, tidy, and reliable; City or country. Can be seen at the Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY MOTHER AND DAUGHTER; willing to do the work of a private family together, or boarding-house; best of references; City or country. Apply at Mrs. Whitfield's, No. 110 6th av., next door to Park & Tilford's grocery.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A FIRST-CLASS GERMAN lady's maid and seamstress, with the best of City references. Can be seen at No. 68 West 37th st., French Office.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as lady's maid and seamstress; is a thorough hair-dresser and dress-maker; has unexceptionable City reference. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY AN EXPERIENCED FRENCH-Canadian laundress; fluting and puffing, children's fine clothes, and any particular washing; has good references. Call at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., first floor.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A YOUNG PROTESTANT Swedish girl as laundress and chamber-maid; understands her work thoroughly, and is not at all afraid of work; willing to go into the country, and furnishes best of reference. Call at 106 6th av., over shoe store.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG woman of thirty; she is a thorough laundress; French fluting, box-plaiting, and all kinds of fine work; highly recommended for honesty, sobriety, capability, obliging, &c.; country or City. Call at No. 309 4th av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, as first-class laundress in a private family; understands French fluting and doing up fine muslins, laces, &c.; excellent City reference. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A YOUNG GIRL IN A GENtleman's family; is a first-class laundress; can do all kinds of fine washing and fluting; is willing and obliging. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 135 East 21st st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, to go out by the day, washing and ironing, or house-cleaning; best City references. Call at No. 531 West 43d st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as first-class laundress; wishes to go to the country; first-class City reference. Address A. M., Box No. 39 *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

NURSE.—BY A REALLY SUPERIOR YOUNG PROTestant woman, as child's nurse; is competent to take full charge of an infant from birth; is very neat and pleasant disposition; willing and obliging; best of references. Inquire at Bookham's new office, No. 309 4th av., near 23d st.

NURSE.—BY A COMPETENT, EXPERIENCED young woman as nurse; can take entire charge of baby and bring it up by hand; best recommendations. Address L. M., No. 308 West 23d st., West Side *Times* Office.

NURSE, &c.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN TO GO traveling to any part to take care of children or wait on a lady; best City reference from last place. Call at 160 East 23d st., between Lexington and 3d avs.

NURSE, &c.—BY A FIRST-CLASS NURSE AND seamstress, chamber-maid and waitress, with the best of references. Apply at the Grand Central Employment Office, No. 1,325 Broadway, near 36th st.

LAUNDRESS.—A LADY WISHES TO FIND A SITuation for her laundress. Apply on Thursday and Friday at No. 377 5th av.

NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMAN AS infant's nurse; can take the entire charge of a baby from its birth; can do all kinds of family sewing; is careful and obliging; City or country; best City reference. Call at No. 203 West 27th st., near 7th av.

NURSE, &c.—BY A PROTESTANT GERMAN YOUNG girl as nurse and seamstress, or chamber-maid and waitress; is fully capable, and has first-class City references. Call at Mrs. Lowe's, Nos. 316 and 318 Bowery, entrance on Bleecker st.

NURSE.—A LADY DESIRES TO FIND A GOOD place for a faithful, honest, and trustworthy woman as nurse, or to wait on a lady; can take entire charge of a baby from its birth; no objection to travel. Call or address No. 141 West 38th st.

NURSE, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL TO TAKE care of children and assist in chamber-work; best reference; has been three years in one place. Call at No. 218 West 30th st.

NURSE.—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG PROTESTant girl as nurse; will assist with chamber-work or sewing, if required; good reference. Call at No. 332 West 20th st.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—BY A YOUNG Parisian woman; five years' City reference. Address L. M., Box No. 5,070 Post Office.

NURSE.—BY A FIRST-CLASS FRENCH NURSE AND seamstress, with good references. Can be seen at No. 68 West 37th st., French Office.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A LADY wishes to procure a situation for a faithful Protestant nurse and seamstress, who would take care of children or invalid lady, and accompany either to Europe if desired. Call at present employer, No. 15 Gramercy Park, East 20th st.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE SCOTCH WOMAN as nurse; will take entire charge of a baby from birth, night and day; bring up on the bottle; is a neat sewer; no objection to hotel or country; good home before wages; good City reference. Can be seen at No. 209 East 20th st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A VERY COMPETENT, REspectable English Protestant young woman; City or country; can cut and fit and do dress-making; operates on Wheeler & Wilson's machine. To be seen at the Agency, No. 69 6th av. No charge.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE young woman as seamstress and chamber-maid; is willing and obliging; City or country; best of references. Apply at Mrs. Whitfield's, No. 110 6th av., next to Park & Tilford's grocery.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A PROTESTANT SEAMstress; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses; operates on Wheeler & Wilson's machine. Can be seen until suited at No. 65 West 21st st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY AN AMERICAN GIRL AS seamstress and to do light work; three years' City reference. Call two days at No. 218 West 30th st.

THE ONLY OFFICE FOR SWEDISH HELP, Swedish, French, Germans only, all Protestants, for all positions. MAURICE LINDQUIST, (Swede,) Proprietor, No. 108 East 27th st.

WAITRESS AND CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A respectable Presbyterian young woman in a private family as waitress and do chamber-work; has the best of reference; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Can be seen at No. 239 East 26th st., between 2d and 3d avs.

WAITRESS.—BY A VERY NEAT, BRIGHT, ACTive, Protestant young English girl, as waitress, or would do chamber-work and waiting; is competent, industrious, and obliging; comes highly recommended from last employer. Inquire at Bookham's, No. 309 4th av., near 23d st.

WAITRESS.—BY A VERY NEAT AND TIDY young woman as first-class waitress in a private family; understands the care of silver and getting up salads, &c.; excellent City reference. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

WAITRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl as waitress, or to do chamber-work and fine washing; no objection to the country; best City reference. Can be seen for two days at 223 West 35th st.

WAITRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITRESS IN a private family; understands all kinds of salads; will assist with chamber-work; City or country; best City reference. Call at No. 127 West 27th st.

WAITRESS.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS COMPEtent waitress; would do chamber-work and waiting in a small family; good reference; City or country. Call at No. 422 3d av., between 29th and 30th sts.

WAITRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITRESS IN every respect, understanding perfectly all kinds of salads and sauces. Can be seen at No. 10 West 33d st.

WAITRESS.—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG WOMAN as waitress; excellent City reference. Call at No. 131 West 28th st.

MALES.

THE FREE EMPLOYMENT OFFICE OF the Bowery branch Young Men's Christian Association, No. 134 Bowery, furnishes employers promptly with all kinds of male labor free of charge; men forwarded to the country on receipt of fare. Call or address by letter (with stamp inclosed)
Rev. JOHN DOOLY,
General Secretary of the Bowery Branch.

A YOUNG MAN OF GOOD ADDRESS, HAVING the best of City references, wishes a situation in some mercantile house where there will be an opportunity for promotion. Address C. F. H., No. 134 Bowery.

A LADY ABOUT GOING ABROAD WOULD like to get places for four good servants—a coachman, waiter, cook, and seamstress; the latter would take a nurse's place. Apply to-day, between 10 and 11, at No. 114 East 16th st.

BAR-TENDER.—BY ONE WHO CAN MAKE fancy drinks. Call or address H. Schuler, No. 298 Broome st.

CLERK, AGENT, RENT-COLLECTOR, OR Book-keeper.—Best of references from business houses and persons of highest respectability; salary not so much an object as a permanent situation. Address P. R., No. 197 Allen st.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS CANADIAN Protestant man of respectable appearance, who is of sober, industrious habits, very neat and tidy in the proper care of all things appertaining to the business. Address G. C., Box No. 23 Up-town *Times* Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A RESPECTAble man; single; is a first-class groom; careful City driver; is strictly sober, honest, and obliging; City or country; unexceptionable City reference from last employer. Address L., Box No. 36 *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COACHMAN; understands his business thoroughly; also, wife as first-class cook, to assist with washing; both efficient in their respective capacities, and have excellent reference from last and former employers. Address W. C., Box No. 42 *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

COACHMAN.—BY A PROTESTANT MAN, WITH the best City and country references; safe and careful driver; understands the care of horses and carriages; would go a short distance in the country; six years in his last place. Call or address G. J. D., No. 119 West 37th st., private stable.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A SINGLE young man, who is a good groom; also very careful driver, and understands keeping carriages and harness in nice order; best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COACHMAN.—BY A PROTESTANT MAN; HAS best City reference from his present employer as to capability, honesty, and sobriety; leaving on account of the family going to Europe. Can be seen at, or address Coachman, No. 319 East 31st st.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN as coachman and gardener, or would make himself generally useful; can milk and such like; is very active, civil, kindly, and obliging; has best of references. Apply at the Home Bureau, 138 6th av., above 10th st.

COACHMAN AND SERVANT.—BY A MAN aged thirty-four years, lately landed; good driver and groom; can also wait on table, tend door, lay carpets, build fires, &c.; best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS MAN; IS A Protestant; understands the care of horses and carriages; is a good groom and careful driver; has the best City reference; no objection to the country. Call on or address W. E., No. 119 West 37th st., for two days.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE MAN WHO THORoughly understands his business; is sober and obliging; City or country; has five years' best City reference from last employer. Call or address N. E., No. 7 East 28th st., private stable.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG SCOTCHMAN, WHO thoroughly understands the care of horses, harness, carriages, &c.; keeps stables in good order; can furnish the best of City and country references. Address J. C., Box No. 228 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A SINGLE man; will make himself useful on a gentleman's place; is not afraid of work; has the best of reference; City or country. Address J. S., Box No. 63 *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

COACHMAN.—A GENTLEMAN GIVING UP HIS horses wishes a situation for his colored man, who is first-class in every respect, willing, and obliging; has been in his employ for two years. Address J. M., Box No. 77 *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

COACHMAN.—BY A PROTESTANT MAN; IS A safe and careful driver, and understands the care of horses and carriages thoroughly; has the best of City references. Call or address Robert, No. 30 East 32d st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

COACHMAN.—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY BY A REspectable young man, colored; City references. Call at or address No. 404 East 23d st., for two days.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COACHMAN and groom; can give the best City reference. Call or address No. 100 West 31st st.

COACHMAN OR GROOM.—THOROUGHLY UNderstands his business; first-class references. Address J. B., No. 1,252 Broadway.

COACHMAN.—A GENTLEMAN WISHES A SITUation for his coachman, who is a first-class man in every respect; unmarried; well acquainted with the City; he is sober, industrious, and thorough. Apply to or address Mr. M. Wall, No. 113 Wall st.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG MAN AS ASSISTANT COOK or waiter; has the best of references. Apply at the Grand Central Employment Office, No. 1,325 Broadway, near 36th st.

FOOTMAN.—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY; GOOD references. Call at No. 130 West 28th st.

GARDENER — HOUSE-WORK. — BY A REspectable Protestant man and wife; man as first-class gardener; understands flowers, green-houses, pruning, and vegetables of all kinds; can take entire charge of a farm; wife can take charge of dairy, poultry, and do all kinds of house-work; best references. Call at No. 139 West 28th st.

GARDENER, COACHMAN, FARMER.—BY a Swede of thirty-three years, as an experienced and first-class man in all the above branches; many years' practice; can take entire charge of a gentleman's place; first-class references. Call at the Swedish Office, No. 108 East 27th st.

PORTER.—BY A COLORED YOUNG MAN, AS porter, messenger, or janitor, in store, bank, or office; strong and active; best City reference. Address King, No. 151 West 24th st.

PORTER.—BY A COLORED MAN AS PORTER IN a store or druggist's, or to run errands. Address B. Norris, No. 118 West Houston st.

TO LAWYERS. — ENGROSSING AND COPYING clerk wants work in either office or at home. Address No. 610 2d av.

VALET.—BY A NICE YOUNG MAN, (DANISH,) with a single gentleman or genteel family as valet or waiter; City reference. Address A. H., Box No. 206 *Times* Office.

USEFUL MAN.—BY AN IRISH PROTESTANT aged twenty years, who can work in garden, care and drive horses, take care of cattle, repair roads and walks, mow lawn, &c.; good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

WAITER, FOOTMAN, &c.—BY A YOUNG Dane who has fair knowledge of waiting at table, and well experienced as footman and groom; can also clean windows and carpets, black boots, &c.; best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

WAITER.—BY A PROTESTANT MAN, WITHOUT incumbrance, as waiter in private family; has long and satisfactory City reference; understands taking full charge of dining-room, making salads, care of silver, wines, &c. Address R. A., Box No. 67 Up-town *Times* Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

WAITER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITER (PROTestant) in a private family, where a second man or pantry-girl is kept; highest City reference given as to character and ability. Address J. S., Box No. 94 *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

WAITER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS FRENCH WAITER, who understands his business thoroughly, and has unexceptionable City references; speaks English perfectly. Address A. B., *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

WAITER.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT MAN, as waiter in a private family; is thoroughly competent and well recommended. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

WANTED.—THE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASsociation requests merchants and all business men in the City or in the country who are in want of book-keepers, cashiers, entry clerks, copyists, salesmen, porters, &c., to apply at the rooms, 23d st., corner 4th av.

HELP WANTED.

COMMERCIAL TRAVELER WANTED IN carriage supplies; one that is now on the road; to take up two new articles that will not conflict with anything now in market. Address T., Box No. 3,922 Boston Post Office.

WANTED—A FRENCH SEAMSTRESS AND NURSE for grown children; Protestant preferred; best references required. Apply at No. 337 Lexington av., from 10 till 12.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN AS COACHMAN AND assistant gardener; must have recommendations. Inquire at No. 502 Broadway, third floor.

WANTED—IN A FACTORY IN THE CITY, A MAN as time-keeper, and to make himself useful; references required. Address PRINGLE, Station A., City.

SANDSTONE QUARRYMEN WILL FIND GOOD and steady employment in Warrensburg, Mo., with J. PICKEL & BROS. Only first-class rockmen need apply.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR ELEVATORS AND COMBINED ELEVATORS AND STAIRS FOR THE UNITED STATES COURT-HOUSE AND POST OFFICE, NEW-YORK CITY.
OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT, May 4, 1874.

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Superintendent until 12 M. of the 1st day of June, 1874, for furnishing, delivering, fitting, and putting in place the elevators and combined elevators and stairs of corner pavilion—all as exhibited on the drawings, described in the specifications, or called for in the schedule.

Copies of the drawings, specifications, and schedule may be had on application at this office.

All scaffolding required by the contractors to put the work in place will be furnished by the Government free of charge, but will be erected by the contractors.

Proposals will be made for each elevator complete, and for each combined elevator and stair complete.

The elevators of Divisions I. and II. must be completed within three months from date of acceptance of proposal, and the combined elevators and stairs within six months from same date.

The contractors will be required to guarantee their work for a period of two years.

Payments will be made for each elevator on its completion, less ten (10) per cent., which will be retained until the elevators have been satisfactorily tested for the period of six months.

All bids must be accompanied by a penal bond, in the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars, (25,000,) that the bidder will accept and perform the contract if awarded him, the sufficiency of the security to be certified by the United States Judge, Clerk of the United States Court, or the District Attorney of the district wherein he resides.

The department reserves the right to reject any or all bids if it be deemed for the interest of the Government to do so, or to award each division to a different bidder, at its option. Any bid that is not made on the printed form to be obtained at this office, and does not conform to the requirements of this advertisement, will not be considered; neither will any proposal be received from parties who are not engaged in the manufacture of elevators.

Proposals will be inclosed in a sealed envelope, indorsed "Bids for Elevators, &c.," and addressed to C. T. HULBURD, Superintendent.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED BY the School Trustees of the Seventh Ward, at the Hall of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm streets, until MONDAY, the 1st day of June, 1874, and until 4 o'clock P. M., on said day, for enlarging and altering Grammar School House No. 2, on Henry street, near Pike street.

Proposals must state the estimate for each branch of the work separately, and be indorsed "Proposal for Mason Work," "Proposal for Carpenter Work," "Proposal for Painting," "Proposal for Heating," "Proposal for Furniture."

Plans and specifications may be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 146 Grand street, third floor.

Two responsible and approved securities, residents of this City, will be required from the successful bidder; proposals will not be considered unless sureties are named.

The name of the party or firm submitting a proposal must be indorsed on the outside of the envelope containing said proposal.

The Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals submitted.
DAVID HAYS,
JOHN H. BOSCHEN,
GEORGE G. HALLOCK,
JAMES W. McBARRON,
LAWRENCE G. GOLDING,
Board of School Trustees, Seventh Ward.
Dated NEW-YORK, May 16, 1874.

OFFICE OF THE SAILORS' SNUG HARBOR, No. 74 WALL ST., NEW-YORK, May 18, 1874. }

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED until the first day of June next, for the furnishing of five hundred thousand brick on the harbor dock on Staten Island. All to be of the best quality Common North River. No arches, pale, or washed brick will be received.

Samples may be seen at the Governor's office on Staten Island, and for further particulars apply to RICHARD P. SMYTH, Builder, Port Richmond, Staten Island.

The Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all bids which shall not be deemed for the interest of the institution.

Proposals must be inclosed in a sealed envelope, indorsed bids for brick, and addressed to
THOMAS GREENLEAF, Controller,
No. 74 Wall st., New-York.

PROPOSALS FOR PRINTING AND DELIVERING THE CITY RECORD.
Sealed proposals will be received at the Mayor's office, City Hall, until 12 o'clock noon WEDNESDAY, June 3, 1874, for printing and distributing the *City Record* for one year. For full particulars see the *City Record*. Copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

TO CONTRACTORS.
Proposals will be received by the Water Commissioners of the town of Brookline, Mass., up to 5 P. M. on MONDAY, June 1, for building a reservoir of 6,000,000 gallons capacity; also a conduit some 3,600 feet in length, and a filtering gallery. Address
CHAS. H. DREW, Chairman,
Brookline, Mass.
For specifications apply to E. S. PHILBRICK, Civil Engineer, No. 12 West st., Boston, Mass.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

THE HARLEM PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 125th st., between 5th and Madison avs., will be opened for public worship on Sunday, the 24th inst. Sermon in the morning by Rev. Dr. Adams, and in the evening by Rev. Dr. Paxton. Dedication services on Sunday, the 31st inst. Sermon by the Pastor, Rev. James S. Ramsay. Address to the Sunday-school in the evening by Rev. Geo. J. Mingins.
Grand organ concert, Friday, the 29th inst., 8 P. M.

MARBLE MANTELS.

A. KLABER, NO. 134 EAST 18TH ST., NEAR 3D av., is selling and manufacturing all kinds of marble and marbleized mantels and other marble work, at greatly reduced prices. Marble turning for the trade.

DRY GOODS.

BARGAINS IN MATTINGS OF ALL KINDS, Ingrain and Tapestry Brussels Carpets, Cloths, Cassimeres, &c., cheap for cash. No. 371 Broadway.

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP LINE

TO CALIFORNIA, JAPAN AND CHINA, VIA PANAMA.
RATES OF PASSAGE,
(Including all necessaries for the trip:)

New-York to San Francisco, $50, $100, or $110 currency.
San Francisco to Yokohama, $150, gold.
San Francisco to Hong Kong, $200, gold.

Steamers leave Pier No. 42 North River, New-York, as follows:
ACAPULCO, Capt. J. M. Dow, May 23, at 12 noon.
HENRY CHAUNCEY, Commodore A. G. Gray, June 6, at 12 M.

And every alternate SATURDAY thereafter, calling at Kingston, Jamaica, and connecting with all steamers for Central American and South Pacific ports.

Extra steamers for freight and way passengers will be dispatched on intervening Saturdays as necessity may require.

Steamers leave San Francisco for Japan and China, as follows:
CHINA.......May 2
GRANADA.......May 16
COLORADO.......May 30
and every fortnightly Saturday thereafter.

Steamers leave China and Japan for San Francisco and New-York as follows:

From Hong Kong..April 12	From Yokohama...April 21
From Hong Kong...May 13	From Yokohama...May 20
From Hong Kong...May 27	From Yokohama...June 3

Tea will be brought from San Francisco to New-York fast, in twenty-eight days, at $49, gold, per ton of 2,000 pounds.

For freight and passage, or further information, apply at company's office, on wharf foot Canal st., New-York.
H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent.
RUFUS HATCH,
Vice President and Managing Director.

CUNARD LINE.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM NEW-YORK.
Abyssinia, Wed'y, May 20	Parthia, Saturday, June 6
Atlas, Saturday, May 23	*Scotia, Wed'day, June 10
*Russia, Wednesday, May 27	Algeria, Saturday, June 13
China, Saturday, May 30	Cuba, Wednesday, June 17
Calabria, Wed'day, June 3	Batavia, Saturday, June 20

And every following WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY from New-York.

Steamers marked thus * do not carry steerage passengers.

Rates of passage—Cabin, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage at lowest rates. Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown, and all parts of Europe, at lowest rates. For freight and cabin passage apply at the company's office, No. 4 Bowling green; for steerage passage, No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building.
CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

PASSENGERS PER STEAM-SHIP ATLAS embark from the Cunard Wharf, foot of Grand st., Jersey City, at 11 A. M., on SATURDAY, May 23, 1874.
CHARLES G. FRANCKLYN,
No. 4 Bowling green, New-York.

WHITE STAR LINE.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.
NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS.

Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.
BALTIC.......SATURDAY, May 23, at 11 A. M.
OCEANIC.......SATURDAY, May 30, at 3 P. M.
REPUBLIC.......SATURDAY, June 6, at 10 A. M.
CELTIC.......SATURDAY, June 13, at 3 P. M.

From White Star Dock, Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City.

Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining

SAFETY, SPEED, AND COMFORT.

Saloon, State-rooms, Smoking-room and Bath-rooms in midship section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.

Rates—Saloon, $80, gold; return tickets, $140, gold; steerage at low rates. Those wishing to send for friends from the old country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates at low rates.

Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, to Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.

Drafts from £1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.
R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent, (being more southerly than any other,) will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:
VILLE DE PARIS.......Saturday...May 30
LAFAYETTE.......Saturday...June 13
PEREIRE.......Saturday...June 27

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine,) TO BREST OR HAVRE:
First Cabin, $125.......Second Cabin, $75.

Superior accommodations for a few steerage passengers at $35.

Excursion tickets at reduced rates.

American travelers going to, or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense.
GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent.
Removed to No. 55 Broadway.

NOTE.—Lengthened steamers being at present unpopular, it is proper to state the fact that there is not one such in the French line.

ANCHOR LINE.

PASSAGE RATES REDUCED.
NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.
STEAMER EVERY ALTERNATE DAY.
From company's piers, 20 and 21 North River, N. Y.

[illegible], Saturday...May 23	California, Tuesday.June 2
[illegible], Tuesday...May 26	Trinacria, Thurs'y..June 4
[illegible], Thursday...May 28	Australia, Saturday..June 6
[illegible], Saturday...May 30	Ethiopia, Tuesday...June 9

RATES OF PASSAGE—PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.
TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, LONDONDERRY, QUEENSTOWN OR BELFAST.

Cabins, $65 to $90, according to steamer and accommodation. Return tickets issued at reduced rates.

INTERMEDIATE, $28. STEERAGE, $23.

Drafts issued for any amount at lowest rates.

Apply for circulars, giving further information, to Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling green.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

INMAN LINE—SOUTHERLY COURSE.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
CITY OF RICHMOND.......Saturday, May 23, 12 M.
CITY OF PARIS.......Saturday, May 30, 2 P. M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN.......Saturday, June 6, 10 A. M.
CITY OF BRUSSELS.......Saturday, June 13, 2 P. M.
CITY OF CHESTER.......Saturday, June 20, 10 A. M.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

CABIN, $80 and $100, gold, according to accommodation. Round trip tickets at low rates.

STEERAGE, to and from Liverpool, Queenstown, Glasgow, Dublin, Derry, Belfast, Havre, Hamburg, Sweden, Norway, Denmark, and Paris, at reduced rates.

Drafts issued at lowest rates.

For Cabin Passage and general business apply at the Company's office, No. 15 Broadway.

For Steerage offices, at No. 32 Broadway, and Pier No. 45 North River.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

STATE LINE.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

These elegant new Clyde-built steamers will sail from Pier No. 36 North River as follows:
STATE OF VIRGINIA.......SATURDAY, May 30
STATE OF GEORGIA.......SATURDAY, June 13
STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.......SATURDAY, June 27

And every alternate Saturday thereafter, taking passengers and through rates to all parts of Great Britain and Ireland, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, and Germany. For freight or passage apply to
AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents,
No. 72 Broadway.

Steerage office, No. 45 Broadway.

STEERAGE AS LOW AS BY ANY OTHER LINE.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.

BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO HAYTI, VENEZUELA, CURACOA, MARACAIBO, JAMAICA, AND COLOMBIA.

First-class full-powered English-built iron screw steamers, from Pier No. 12 North River.

For HAYTI, CURACOA, VENEZUELA, and PORTO RICO.
ANDES.......June 19
ATLAS.......June 26

For JAMAICA AND COLOMBIA.
ETNA.......June 4
[illegible].......June 9

Superior passenger accommodation.
PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents,
Nos. 56 Wall and 59 Pine sts.

EAGLE LINE.

UNITED STATES MAIL STEAM-SHIPS TO PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG, AND HAMBURG.

[illegible] Clyde-built steam-ships will sail from [illegible] as follows:
[illegible], Capt. J. A. WILSON, June 2.
[illegible], Capt. TOOSBUY, June 16,
from [illegible] Pier, foot of 1st st., Hoboken.

RATES OF PASSAGE:
To PLYMOUTH, LONDON, CHERBOURG, and HAMBURG, first saloon, $120, gold; second saloon, $72, gold; steerage to Plymouth and London, $30, currency; to Cherbourg and Hamburg, $30, gold. [illegible] from Hamburg, $36, currency. For freight apply to FUNCH, EDYE & CO., No. 27 South William st. For passage apply to KNAUTH, NACHOD & KUHNE, General Agents, No. 113 Broadway.

NATIONAL LINE.

NOTICE.—The most southerly route has always been adopted by this company to avoid ice and headlands. Steamers leave Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

[illegible]...Sat., May 30, 3 P. M.	Egypt..Sat., June 13, 2 P. M.
[illegible]...June 6, 8:30 A. M.	Queen..Sat., June 20, 9 A. M.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.
[illegible].......Saturday, May 23, at 11 A. M.

Cabin, $70 and $80, currency. Steerage at reduced price. Return tickets at reduced rates. Steerage tickets from Liverpool at the lowest rates. Apply at the company's office, No. 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

FOR LIVERPOOL,

(VIA QUEENSTOWN,)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-powered steam-ships from PIER No. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY TUESDAY, as follows:
[illegible], Capt. FORSYTH.......May 26, 2 P. M.
[illegible].......June 2, 3 P. M.
[illegible], Capt. FREEMAN.......June 9, 1 P. M.
[illegible], Capt. BEDDOE.......June 16, 10 A. M.
[illegible], Capt. GUARD.......June 23, 12 M.
[illegible].......June 30, 3 P. M.

Cabin, $80, gold. Steerage, (Office No. 29 B'way,) at low rates. For cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—Passports, indispensable to travelers, [illegible], Passport Agent, No. 91 Duane st.

SHIPPING.

CARDIFF LINE.

NEW-YORK TO CARDIFF.
The South Wales Atlantic Steam-ship Company's New, First-Class, Full-Powered Clyde-Built Steam-ships

Will sail from Pennsylvania Railroad Wharf, Jersey City, as follows:
GLAMORGAN.......June 13
PEMBROKE.......June 27

Carrying goods and passengers at through rates from all parts of the United States and Canada to ports in the Bristol Channel, and all other points in England.

These steam-ships, built expressly for the trade, are provided with all the latest improvements for the comfort and convenience of

CABIN AND STEERAGE PASSENGERS.
First Cabin.......$75 and $80 currency.
Second Cabin.......$55 currency.
Steerage.......$30 currency.
Prepaid steerage certificates from Cardiff.......$33
Drafts for £1 and upward.

For further particulars apply in Cardiff at the Company's Offices, No. 1 Dock Chambers, and in New-York to
ARCHIBALD BAXTER & CO., Agents,
No. 17 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.
GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.
CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA, AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS.
THE STEAM-SHIPS

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, May 23, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling green.

CLEOPATRA, Capt. BUCKLEY, WEDNESDAY, May 27, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
No. 62 South st.

SAN JACINTO, Capt. HAZARD, SATURDAY, May 30, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling green.

HUNTSVILLE, Capt. CROWELL, WEDNESDAY, June 3, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 93 West st.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Superior accommodations for passengers.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad and Florida steamers.
GEORGE YONGE, Agent,
Central Railroad of Georgia,
C. D. OWENS, No. 409 Broadway.
General Freight and Passenger Agent.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT

AND PASSENGER LINE,
FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.,
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE
SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.
SAILING WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY,
from Pier No. 29 North River.

GEORGIA, Capt. S. CROWELL, Saturday, May 23.
CHARLESTON, Capt. JAS. BERRY, Wednesday, May 27.

Superior accommodations for passengers.
Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Goods forwarded free of commission.

Passage tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of
JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents,
No. 177 West st., (corner of Warren,)
Or W. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling green.

Through freight tariffs. Passage tickets by all routes and to all points in the South and South-west, and further information can be obtained at the office of
BENTLEY D. HASELL,
General Agent Great Southern Freight Line,
No. 317 Broadway.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

THE UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Regular mail steamers SAILING 23D OF EVERY MONTH, making close connections at RIO DE JANEIRO with the English and French Mail Steam-ships for MONTEVIDEO and BUENOS AYRES.

The splendid steam-ship SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, will sail from PIER No. 43 NORTH RIVER, on SATURDAY, May 23, at 3 P. M., calling at ST. THOMAS, PARA, PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, and RIO DE JANEIRO, going and returning.

First cabin passage to St. Thomas, $100; to Para, $150; to Pernambuco, $200; to Bahia, $210, and to Rio de Janeiro, $225, gold. Steerage half price. EXCURSION TICKETS, good for six months, at three quarters of above rates. Freights greatly reduced.

Apply to WM. R. GARRISON, No. 5 Bowling green.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD STEAM-SHIP CO.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN.

The steam-ship WESER, Capt. W. WILLIGEROD, will sail on SATURDAY, May 23, at 2 P. M., from Bremen Pier, foot 3d st., Hoboken, to be followed by steam-ship HANSA, Capt. F. KLUGKIST, on WEDNESDAY, May 27.

RATES OF PASSAGE TO LONDON, HAVRE, AND BREMEN, payable in gold or its equivalent in currency:
First cabin.......$120
Second cabin.......72
Steerage.......30

For freight or passage apply to
OELRICHS & CO., Agents, No. 2 Bowling green.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships will sail every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River, (foot of Cedar st.,) for Havana direct, as follows:
COLUMBUS, Capt. E. C. REED, May 26.
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. THOS. H. MORTON, June 2.
CRESCENT CITY, Capt. T. S. CURTIS, June 9.

For freight or passage (having magnificent accommodations) apply to
WM. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling green.
D. McKELLAR, Agent in Havana.
March 31, 1873.

FOR HAVANA.

NASSAU, HAVANA, PROGRESO, AND VERA CRUZ.
New-York, Havana, and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line.
Leaving Pier No. 3 North River, at 3 P. M.
CITY OF HAVANA, (Havana direct).......May 28
CITY OF NEW-YORK, (Havana direct).......June 4
CITY OF MEXICO, (Havana and Mexico).......June 6
CITY OF MERIDA, (Havana via Nassau).......June 11

For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

COOK'S TOURIST AND EXCURSION TICKETS

Are issued to every part of the world. They are printed in English on one side and in the language of the country where used on the other. To any part of Ireland or Scotland, 162 routes. To Italy and Switzerland, 195 routes. To Holland, Belgium, and the Rhine, every route. Tickets issued combining every country in Europe, available by any line of steamers from America. They are all sold at reductions ranging from ten to forty-five per cent. below ordinary fares. Their holders are not required to travel in large parties. Cook's Hotel coupons, guaranteeing best accommodations at over 300 first-class hotels, at uniform and reduced rates. Cook's *Excursionist* for May contains fare and expenses for over 1,000 European and American tours, price 10 cents. COOK'S EDUCATIONAL PARTY to Switzerland, Italy, &c., sails by special steamer BOLIVIA, June 30. Fares, $350, $450, and $550, gold, all expenses.
COOK, SON & JENKINS, 261 Broadway, New-York.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—Official passports of the Department of State issued by A. C. WILLMARTH, United States Court-house, No. 41 Chambers st.

STEAMBOATS.

NARRAGANSETT STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

FALL RIVER LINE

FOR BOSTON, via NEWPORT and FALL RIVER.
Daily, (Sundays, June 14 to Sept. 13, inclusive,) at 5 P. M.,
From Pier No. 28 North River, foot Murray st.,
The world-renowned steamers

BRISTOL and PROVIDENCE,

Capt. A. G. SIMMONS. Capt. B. M. SIMMONS.

The most direct route to Taunton, Middleboro, Plymouth, New-Bedford, Martha's Vineyard, Nantucket, Cape Cod, the WHITE MOUNTAINS, and all principal points in New-England and the Provinces. For tickets and state-rooms apply at Nos. 241 and 529 Broadway; Broadway, corner 23d st.; Dodd's Express offices, No. 944 Broadway and No. 10 Court st., Brooklyn, or at the office on the pier, and at all principal hotels and ticket offices in the City. HALL'S BAND engaged for the season.
A. P. BACON, Superintendent.
GEO. L. CONNOR, General Passenger Agent.

STEAMER HELEN.

For Red Bank and intermediate stations. Pier No. 35 North River, foot of Franklin st.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Monday, 18th...3:30 P. M.	Monday, 18th...7:00 A. M.
Tuesday, 19th...4:00 P. M.	Tuesday, 19th...7:00 A. M.
Thursday, 21st...7:00 A. M.	Wedn'sday, 20th 9:00 A. M.
Friday, 22d...8:00 A. M.	Thursday, 21st...12:00 M.
Saturday, 23d...2:00 P. M.	Friday, 22d...2:00 P. M.
Tuesday, 26th...2:00 P. M.	Monday, 25th...10:00 A. M.

RONDOUT AND KINGSTON, LANDING AT Cozzens', Cornwall, Newburg, Marlborough, Milton, Poughkeepsie, and Esopus.—The steam-boats THOMAS CORNELL and JAMES W. BALDWIN leave Harrison st. Pier No. 34 North River, daily, at 4 o'clock P. M.

CITIZENS' LINE FOR TROY—LOW FARE.—Elegant steam-boats daily, Saturdays excepted, at 6 P. M., from Pier No. 49 North River, foot Leroy st., connecting with railroads for all points north and west.
JOSEPH CORNELL, Superintendent.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 11:30 A. M.

PEOPLE'S LINE FOR ALBANY.—THE SPLENdid steamers DREW and ST. JOHN leave Pier No. 41, foot Canal st., daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 6 P. M.

NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., (except Sundays,) connecting with road.

METALS.

THOMAS J. POPE & BRO.
METALS.
NO. 292 PEARL ST.,
NEAR BEEKMAN ST., NEW-YORK.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

THE GREAT TRUNK LINE AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

Trains leave New-York, from foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman palace cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 5 and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 5 and 8:30 P. M.

For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie, via Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, 7 P. M. For Williamsport, 9:30 A. M., connecting at Philadelphia.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited, Washington Express" of Pullman parlor cars, daily, except Sunday, at 9:30 A. M., arrive at Washington at 4:10 P. M.; regular at 8:40 A. M.; 3 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 8:40, 9:30, A. M., 12:30, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5, 6:10, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Emigrant and second class, 7 P. M.

For Trenton at 7:20 A. M., 2, and 3:10 P. M. Sunday 6:10 P. M.

For Newark at 6, 6:30, 7:20, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20, 6:10, and 8:10 P. M.

For Elizabeth, 6, 6:30, 7:20, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20, 6:10, and 8:10 P. M.

For Rahway, 6, 6:30, 7:20, 8, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 8:10, 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20 and 6:10 P. M.

For Woodbridge, Perth Amboy, and South Amboy, 6 and 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:10, and 6 P. M.

For New-Brunswick, 7:20 and 8 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:10, 4:30, 5:20, 6:10, 7, P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 6:10 P. M.

For East Millstone, 12 noon, 3:10 and 4:30 P. M.

For Lambertville and Flemington, 9:30 A. M. and 4 P. M.

For Phillipsburg and Belvidere, 9:30 A. M., 2 and 4 P. M.

Accommodation for Bordentown, Burlington, and Camden, 7:20 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2, 3:10, 4, and 7 P. M.

For Freehold, 7:20 A. M., 2 and 4 P. M.

For Farmingdale and Squan, 7:20 A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Pemberton and Camden, 8 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.

Trains arrive as follows: From Pittsburg, 6:50 A. M., 12:35 and 7:35 P. M., daily; 11:55 A. M. daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:05 A. M., 4:15, 5:15 and 10:27 P. M. Sunday 6:05 A. M and 10:27 P. M. From Philadelphia, 5:10, 6:20, 6:50, 10:15, 11:55 A. M., 2:15, 5:15, 6:05, 8:44, 10:27 P. M. Sunday 5:10, 6:20, 6:50, 11:55 A. M. and 10:27 P. M.

Ticket-offices, Nos. 526, 435, 271, and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts. Emigrant Ticket-office, No. 8 Battery place.
A. J. CASSATT, D. M. BOYD, Jr.,
General Manager. General Passenger Agent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY,

ALLENTOWN LINE TO THE WEST.

Passenger and Freight Station in New-York, foot of Liberty st. Connects at Somerville with South Branch R. R.; at Hampton Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad; at Phillipsburg with Lehigh and Susquehanna Division; also with Lehigh Valley Railroad. Direct line to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and the West; also to Central Pennsylvania and New-York State.

SPRING ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing May 4, 1874.—Leave New-York as follows:

5:15 A. M.—News Train for Easton, Bethlehem, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c.

6 A. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.

7 A. M.—Way Train for Easton, Belvidere, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Mahanoy City, Mt. Carmel, Hazleton, Tunkhannock, Towanda, Waverly, &c. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

9 A. M.—Morning Express, daily, (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West. Connects at Somerville for Flemington; at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c., with through cars to Danville, Williamsport, &c.

10:30 A. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

12:40 P. M.—Express for Flemington, Easton, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Ephrata, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.

2:30 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Catasauqua, and Belvidere.

3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Plainfield. On Saturdays only to Somerville.

4 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk. Connects at Junction with Del., Lack. & West. R. R.

4:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.

5 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

5:15 P. M.—Way Train for Plainfield.

5:30 P. M.—Evening Express, daily, for Easton, Belvidere, Allentown, Reading, Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Chicago, &c.

6 and 7 P. M.—Way Trains for Somerville.

7:30 P. M.—(Emigrant.)—For Easton.

9:15 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

11:30 P. M.—For Plainfield.

For Elizabeth at 5:15, 6, 6:10, 6:40, 7, 7:30, 8, 8:45, 9, 9:30, 10:30, 11:15 A. M., 12 M., 12:40, 1:30, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:30, 3:45, 4, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:15, 9:15, 10:30, 11:30, 12 P. M.
R. E. RICKER, Superintendent and Engineer.
H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—After Nov. 2, 1873, through trains will leave Grand Central Depot:

8:00 A. M., Chicago and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester and St. Albans.

10:30 A. M., special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester, Buffalo, &c.

10:45 A. M., Northern and Western Express.

3:40 P. M., Albany and Troy Express, Saturday only.

4:00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans.

6:00 P. M., Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Watertown and Canandaigua.

8:00 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls; also for Chicago, via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads.

11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars for Troy and Albany. Way trains as per Local Time Table.
C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.

After May 18, 1874, trains leave Grand Central Depot (42d st.) for New-Canaan Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1, 4:38, and 5:40 P. M.; Danbury and Norwalk Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 3:15 and 4:38 P. M.; Naugatuck Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1 and 3 P. M.; Housatonic Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; New-Haven and Northampton Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; New-Haven, Middletown and Willimantic Railroad at 8:05 and 10 A. M., 3 P. M.; Boston and Albany Railroad at 8:05 and 10 A. M., 3 and 8:10 P. M. (7 P. M. on Sunday;) Boston (via Shore Line) at 1 and 9:10 P. M. (9:10 P. M. on Sundays.)
Way trains as per local time tables.
J. T. MOODY, Superintendent New-York Division.
E. M. REED, General Superintendent, New-Haven.

SOUTH-SIDE RAILROAD.

NOTICE.

On and after March 2, 1874, trains will leave South 8th st., Brooklyn, as follows, Sundays excepted:

For Patchogue, and intermediate stations, at 9:30 A. M. and 4 P. M.

For Islip, and intermediate stations, at 9:30 A. M., and 4 and 5 P. M.

For Babylon, and intermediate stations, at 9:30 A. M., and 1:30, 4, 5, and 6 P. M.

For Merrick, and intermediate stations, at 9:30 A. M., and 1:30, 5, 6, and 7 P. M.

For Hempstead, Rockaway, and intermediate stations, at 9:30 A. M., and 4, 5, and 6 P. M.

Sunday trains leave Bushwick for Islip at 9 A. M.
GEO. F. CARMAN, Superintendent.

EXCURSIONS.

DAILY EXCURSIONS TO SEA CLIFF and Glen Cove, landing at Whitestone, City Island and Mott's Dock. The steamer GENERAL SEDGWICK will leave Peck slip daily (Sundays excepted) at 8:30 A. M.; 33d st., 8:45. Returning, leave Sea Cliff at 4 P. M. Freight received during the day at Peck slip. Large discounts to Sabbath-schools and church parties. Apply to S. P. KITTLE, No. 210 Canal st., New-York, or J. E. CORNELL, No. 44 Court st., Brooklyn.

FOR EXCURSIONS.—THE FIRST-CLASS STEAMers WM. COOK, ARROWSMITH, and NORWALK; barges SANDS, HASKETT, MYERS, MORTON, and others; Dudley's, Spring Hill, and Myers' Groves, Iona Island and Alderney Park. Office corner Morton and West sts. No outside office nor agents.
J. & E. MYERS.

THE STEAMER BRIDGEPORT, CHARTERED for excursions. Apply Bridgeport Steam-boat Company at Pier No. 35 East River.

INSTRUCTION.

GRAND CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC,

No. 112 5th av., between 16th and 17th sts.,
(KNABE BUILDING.)

ERNST EBERHARDT, General Director and Musical Director of Orchestral Department.
Mr. WM. K. BASSFORD, Director of Piano Department.
Signor GUISEPPE RIZZO, Director of Vocal Department.

All branches of vocal and instrumental (including orchestral) music and foreign languages will be fundamentally taught. The most thorough professors complete the staff of instructors. Circulars at the Conservatory.
P. R. MAVERICK, Secretary.

KINDERGARTEN.

Miss HAINES and Mlle. De JANON respectfully announce that they will continue, under skillful teachers, their Kindergarten at No. 7 Gramercy Park.

All applications to be made at No. 10 Gramercy Park for Oct. 1, 1874.

GROVE HALL, NEW-HAVEN, CONN.
SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.
Established 1820.
Summer term opens April 9.
For circulars address
E. A. KINGSLEY, M. A., Principal.

REMOVAL.—THE CHARLIER INSTITUTE FOR boys and young gentlemen, now at Nos. 126 and 128 East 24th st., will remove next September to its new building, West 59th st., on Central Park, near 6th av.
Prof. ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

HARVARD UNIVERSITY.
The preparatory school of Mr. NEWELL, No. 129 East 24th st., is limited to ten pupils. Applications for the ensuing year are requested to be made now.

PAINE'S COLLEGE, NO. 62 BOWERY; UPtown College removed, No. 1,275 Broadway, corner 34th st. Young men taught book-keeping, accounts; foreigners English; backward pupils privately advanced; ladies' department.

SPANISH LANGUAGE.—PROF. DE TORNOS continues giving lessons during Summer, at No. 789 6th av.

COUNTRY HOME AND SCHOOL FOR BOYS. For circulars, with references, address IRA PENFIELD, Stepney Depot, Conn.

$250 PER YEAR.—INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG Boys, Hempstead, L. I. E. HINDS, A. M.

CLAVERACK College and H. R. Inst. at Claverack, N. Y. 20 instructors. ALONZO FLACK, Ph. D., Pres.

TEACHERS.

A FRENCH LADY HAVING DIPLOMAS FROM Paris, competent to take charge of the French department in a school or academy, wishes an engagement for the Fall in New-York or vicinity; music, drawing, English branches taught if desired. Address E. H., care of F. W. Christern, No. 77 University place.

AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL clergyman, with high collegiate distinctions, and having had many years' experience in teaching, prepares pupils for college, mercantile or other literary pursuits. Address A. M., *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st. Terms moderate.

WANTED—FOR THE FALL, IN A BOARDING-school for young ladies, two house governesses; one to take charge of primary department; a knowledge of calisthenics indispensable; the other to teach the higher English branches, mathematics, history, &c. Address Box No. 5,140 Post Office, New-York.

PRIVATE TEACHER.—TEN YEARS' EXPERIence—desires pupils. Address CONSTANT, No. 101 East 38th st.

SUMMER RESORTS.

Tappan-Zee House,

(ROCKLAND INSTITUTE,)
NYACK—On-the-Hudson, New-York.

This *elegant* and *delightful* SUMMER RESORT will be opened for guests JUNE 20, having SPACIOUS EDIFICE, VILLA and COTTAGE, public and private tables, boating and bathing. No chills. No mosquitoes. For DIAGRAMS of rooms and terms, address
L. D. MANSFIELD.

COLUMBIA HALL,

LEBANON SPRINGS, N. Y.,

Will open for the season June 1. This hotel has a locality proverbial for its healthfulness and beauty. Its accommodations are complete in all respects.

The proprietor may be seen for a few days at the American Clock Company, No. 581 Broadway, New-York.
DANIEL GALE, Proprietor.

BELLEVUE VILLA.

Built expressly for Summer boarders; finely located on the west side of the Hudson River, opposite the City of Poughkeepsie; plenty of shade-trees about the house; large halls and fine piazzas; the furniture, as well as the house, is entirely new; terms reasonable; City reference, John J. Angevene, at the Bank of the Republic, or to E. D. Carpenter, No. 73 8th av. Address ABM. E. HASBROUCK, Highland, Ulster County, N. Y.

PROSPECT PARK HOTEL,

Catskill, N. Y.,

Will open on the 15th of June. House 250 feet elevation, with extensive grounds of some seventeen acres on the Hudson River; mountain air; scenery unsurpassed in the world; house greatly enlarged, and grounds extended and improved; has first-class accommodations for 300 or 400 guests; accessible by boats or cars. Address
JOHN BREASTED, Catskill.

GRAND HOTEL, SARATOGA SPRINGS.

To open June 10. This elegant and perfectly appointed hotel, facing Congress Park, I have leased for a term of years. With the assistance of my brother, Sylvanus T. Cozzens, of West Point, my intention is to offer accommodation in every respect equal to any hotel in Saratoga. Terms, $21 per week; $3 50 a day.
JOHN B. COZZENS.

THE PAPPOOSESQUAW POINT BOARDING-HOUSE will be open June 1. It has many attractions as a Summer resort; a cool and healthy location; a commanding view of Narragansett Bay; boats, bathing-house, convenient stable, and reasonable charges. Apply to Mrs. SYLVESTER CARR, Bristol, R. I. Refers to Hugh N. Camp, No. 106 Broadway, New-York.

One hundred and fifty-three villa lots on said Point for sale by JAMES DE W. PERRY, Bristol, R. I.

HIGHLAND DELL HOUSE.—NOW OPEN FOR the reception of guests. Delightfully located on spur of Blue Mountain; four miles from Delaware Water Gap, thirty minutes' drive from Stroudsburg Depot; high ground, magnificent scenery, dry air, shady walks and lawns; special rates for early boarders. Send for circular. Address J. F. FOULKE, Stroudsburg, Penn. Also, Highland Dell Cottage, fifteen good rooms, with first-class board. Address CHAS. FOULKE, Proprietor.

A FAMILY RESORT.

Beautiful scenery, natural groves and lawns, perfect drainage; new billiard-room, new table, and bowling-alley; guests received for May and June at $10 per week; families and children at reduced rates; rooms reserved for the season at corresponding low rates, if applied for early. Send stamp for *Tourists' Guide*, to Round Hill Hotel, Northampton, Mass.

HOTEL FENIMORE,

COOPERSTOWN, OTSEGO COUNTY, N. Y.,

will open June 1. Mr. D. P. PETERS will be in New-York a few days. Parties desiring to arrange for rooms can do so by addressing him at the Sturtevant House, 29th st. and Broadway, or at Windsor Hotel, 5th av. Applications will receive prompt attention.

PAVILION HOTEL,

NEW-BRIGHTON, STATEN ISLAND, N. Y.

This commodious and elegantly-appointed hotel will open to the public May 30. Those wishing to select and secure rooms can do so by application on the premises or by letter. New-Brighton boats from foot Whitehall st. every half hour. BARR & CUTLER, Proprietors.

CATSKILL MOUNTAIN.—GRAND VIEW MOUNTAIN HOUSE.—Highest point of the Catskills; scenery, climate, attractions, and accommodations unsurpassed; terms, $7 per week for June; $10 to $15 for July and August. Address A. E. BRIGGS, Grand View Mountain House, East Windham, Greene County, N. Y.; or E. DICKERMAN, No. 2,289 3d av.; GEO. BRIGGS, No. 172 Fulton st., New-York.

COZZENS'

WEST POINT HOTEL

will open June 4. Two cottages to let with board in hotel. Board from $21 to $28 per week, according to location of rooms. Address
EDWARD COZZENS.

OAK GROVE COTTAGES—HIGHLAND FALLS, N. Y., forty-eight miles from New-York City, one and a half miles from West Point Military Academy, and a quarter of a mile from Cozzens' West Point Hotel, will be opened to accommodate families desiring board at reasonable terms. Address GOODSELL BROTHERS, Highland Falls, N. Y.

WOODSBURG PAVILION,

Woodsburg, Long Island. This magnificent hotel will open early in June; one of the best family resorts near New-York, overlooking the Atlantic Ocean.
N. P. SEWELL, Proprietor.

UNITED STATES HOTEL, LONG BRANCH, N. J.

(Newly furnished and refitted,)
Will be open for the reception of guests June 15, 1874.
For terms, &c., apply to
M. M. LAIRD, Proprietor.

CANANDARAGO HOUSE,

RICHFIELD SPRINGS, OTSEGO COUNTY, N. Y.

Opens June 1; best family hotel; two minutes' walk from the celebrated Sulphur Springs; terms moderate. For particulars, address F. STANTON, Proprietor.

AT PLEASANT VALLEY, N. J., ON THE Hudson.—Half a mile from the landings; time, forty minutes; accommodations for forty guests; liberal fare and delightful place; steamers leave Spring st. and 24th st. Piers at 10 A. M., 2 and 5:15 P. M.; Pleasant Valley, 7:40, 11:40, and 4:10. Apply to Mmes. WINANS & GUILD, or address No. 61 Liberty st., Office No. 2.

HOTELS.

THE HOUSE NO. 759 BROADWAY HAS BEEN newly papered, painted, and furnished, and is now ready for guests under the name of the Hoyt House; prices to suit the time.

MUSICAL.

WATERS' CONCERTO ORGANS

are the **most beautiful** *in style and perfect in tone ever made. The* CONCERTO STOP *is the best ever placed in any Organ. It is produced by an extra set of reeds, peculiarly voiced, the* EFFECT *of which is* MOST CHARMING *and* SOUL-STIRRING, *while its* IMITATION *of the* HUMAN VOICE IS SUPERB. *Terms Liberal.*

WATERS' Philharmonic, Vesper, and Orchestral ORGANS, *in* UNIQUE FRENCH CASES, *are among the best made, and combine* PURITY *of* VOICING *with* great volume of tone. *Suitable for* PARLOR, CHURCH, *or* MUSIC HALL.

WATERS' NEW SCALE PIANOS *have* great power *and a fine singing tone, with all* modern improvements, *and are the* BEST PIANOS MADE. *These Organs and Pianos are warranted for six years.* PRICES EXTREMELY LOW *for cash or part cash and balance in monthly* payments. Second-hand instruments taken in exchange. Pianos and Organs to let at low prices. AGENTS WANTED *in every County in the* U. S. *and* Canada. *A liberal discount to Teachers, Ministers, Churches, Schools, Lodges, &c.* ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES MAILED.
HORACE WATERS & SON,
481 Broadway, Box No. 3,567 New-York.

RAVEN & CO. PIANOS.

Known for forty-five years the best.
Buy direct from the manufactory and save dealer's percentage. Organs, $100, upward.
RAVEN & CO.,
Ware-rooms Nos. 116 and 118 West 14th st., near 6th av.

A LARGE STOCK OF PIANOS, square and upright, to rent or sell cheap. Sales on easy monthly payments. Call at M. M. MERRELL'S, No. 8 Union square, (No. 165 4th av.)

PIANO-FORTES.—A LARGE ASSORTMENT SECond hand, of various makers, in thorough order, for sale at low prices; also pianos to rent of our own manufacture, by CHICKERING & SONS, No. 11 East 14th st., between Broadway and 5th av.

A. BRAUTIGAM'S UPRIGHT AND SQUARE pianos are second to none. Prices moderate. Constantly on hand a large assortment of second-hand pianos from best makers. Pianos to rent. Warerooms No. 701 Broadway.

S. X. BALL & CO., NO. 15 EAST 14TH ST.—Grand, square, and upright pianos; Chickering's, Steinway's, Weber's, and others; also, cabinet or parlor organs low for cash, on installments and for rent.

A BEAUTIFUL ROSEWOOD FULL 7-OCTAVE piano-forte and stool in good order and fully warranted; sacrifice. GOLDSMITH'S, No. 26 Bleecker st., near Bowery.

A LADY WILL SELL A STEINWAY & SON'S 7¼ octave, carved, rosewood Grand Piano-forte; carved legs, overstrung bass, cost $1,500, for less than half. No. 28 3d st.

LIGHTE & ERNST.—OLD HOUSE OF LIGHTE, Newton & Bradbury, established 1840, have removed to No. 12 East 14th st. Pianos for sale and to let cheap, also on easy monthly payments.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A NEW GERMAN INVENTION.

For sale, an invention for manufacturing gauging apparatuses for liquids, especially beer, petroleum, &c., from brass casting. For details, address the Advertising Agency of HAASENSTEIN & VOGLER, in Frankfort on the Main, Germany; sub H., No. 61,313.

WANTED.—THE HOUSE OF L. LEGRAND, PERfumer, Paris, purveyor to his Majesty the Emperor of Russia, and to several foreign courts, wishing to establish important business relations with the Eastern States, desires to find a respectable and responsible house already in that business to act as sole general agent for all the products of the celebrated Oriza Perfumery. All answers should be directed to L. L., Box 803 New-York City, who will transmit same to Paris.

TO MILLERS IN NEW-JERSEY, MARYLAND, or Virginia.—We have Scouring Mills, and all appurtenances, that we will furnish to responsible parties to make samp from choice white corn, and furnish us with the products. Those who have power to spare and want steady work will address, for particulars, SAMP, Station A, New-York.

A PARTY HAVING A LARGE ACQUAINTance in New-York City will purchase an interest in or buy out an established real estate office, located on Broadway, between 21st st. and 6th av. Communications confidential, and only those giving location and name, will receive attention, by SHANNON, care Box No. 313 Brooklyn Post Office.

OCEAN HOTEL, LONG BRANCH.—FOR RENT, season 1874, bouquet and news-stand, stables with one hundred stalls. Apply to CHARLES & WARREN LELAND, Long Branch, or Sturtevant House, New-York.

PARTNER WANTED IN A PROFITABLE printing monopoly; investment amply secured. R. S. FARNSWORTH, No. 133 Nassau st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the Times Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av.,
And the Times West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
ELEGANT PRIVATE ESTABLISHMENT.
The property of a private gentleman removing to the country, to wit:

HORSES—A very elegant span of blood bay horses, 15¾ hands, eight and nine years old, of great beauty and style, warranted perfectly sound and kind, and fine drivers.

CLARENCE—A full-size Clarence, shifting glass front, built by Wood Bros.; in fine order.

COUPE CLARENCE—Lined with Russia leather, in fine order, by Miner & Stevens.

DOG-CART—With pole and shafts, nearly new, by one of the best City makers.

Fine double harness. The above will be sold at auction at the stable,
NO. 15 EAST 28TH ST.,
ON SATURDAY, 23D INST.,
AT 9:30 O'CLOCK.
The above can be seen at any time.

HARNESS, RIDING SADDLES, AND bridles, suitable for all purposes, at extremely low prices, also horse-blankets, linen sheets, lap robes, halters, whips, spurs, brushes, and everything in the horse-furnishing line, cheap for cash. E. BARTLETT, Harness Manufacturer and Importer, Nos. 62 Warren st. and 21 and 23 College place.

HORSES.—A FINE PAIR OF CARRIAGE HORSES for sale; six years old; warranted perfectly gentle and sound by the owner, who parts with them only because not sufficiently spirited for leaders. Apply at owner's stable, No. 7 East 52d st.

SUMMER HORSE CLOTHING.—SHEETS, blankets, lap robes, and dusters, whips, halters, chamois, fly and ear nets, surcingles, &c.; the best goods in the market at low prices. MAGNUS BROTHERS, No. 104 Fulton st., up stairs.

CHS. GRUBE, NO. 141 WEST BROADWAY, manufacturer of all kinds of carriages, rockaways, park and pony phætons, buggies, &c. Selling at first or manufacturers' prices.

ARMY WAGONS, FARM CARTS, BLANKETS, tents, McClellan saddles, mule collars, harness, canvas, rubber water-proof wagon horse covers. W. A. CARTER, No. 52 Cortlandt st., near Greenwich.

SELLING OUT TO CLOSE BUSINESS.—ABOUT thirty wagons, rockaways, &c., my own make, for sale at great bargains. ISAAC LOCKWOOD, corner 127th st. and 3d av.

HARNESS FOR SALE LOW—HANDSOME, new, light double harness; also very fine light single harness; made by first-class maker; No. 149 West 33d st.

LANDAU FOR SALE—MADE BY LAWRENCE; in good order; silk reps lining; $450. Inquire at stable, No. 208 East 20th st.

A SPLENDID PAIR OF MARES.—INQUIRE at Saratoga Stables, Lexington av. and 57th st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the Times Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av.,
And the Times West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

A PRIVATE FAMILY HAVE A NICELY FURnished back parlor to let without board, conveniently located in the Ninth Ward; a desirable room for a quiet single gentleman. Address D. P., Box No. 118 *Times* Office, giving address, and where an interview may be had.

A PRIVATE FAMILY LIVING IN FIRST-CLASS house near Grand Hotel, would like one or two gentlemen as table boarders; terms moderate; best of references exchanged. Address D., *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

NO. 35 LAFAYETTE PLACE, NEAR 4TH ST. —To let, with board, a large room on second floor, elegantly furnished; suitable for gentleman and wife or two gentlemen; location unexceptionable; references.

NO. 36 EAST 21ST ST.—THE COMFORTS OF A refined home, with liberal table, handsomely furnished; rooms upon moderate terms. References exchanged.

A NEATLY FURNISHED, LARGE ROOM, with private bath-room, suitable for two gentlemen, at No. 160 2d av.; also, communicating bedroom, if desired. Price reasonable.

NO. 17 WEST 37TH ST.—PLEASANT FURnished rooms, with board, for the Summer, to gentlemen or gentlemen and their wives; unexceptionable reference given and required.

NO. 43 WEST 24TH ST.—TO LET, WITH board, fine large rooms on the second and third floors; also hall rooms for gentlemen. Prices reasonable.

TO RENT—FOR THE SUMMER, TO ONE OR MORE gentlemen, large parlor and bedroom, furnished; cool and comfortable; rent low. Apply at Room No. 10 Association Building, corner 4th av. and 23d st.

FIFTH AV., BETWEEN 11TH AND 12TH STS.—Desirable suites of large, cool apartments on first and second floors, with private table, in the pleasantly located double house No. 45 5th av.; Summer prices.

FURNISHED ROOMS.—NO 219 EAST 12TH ST., a superbly-furnished room on parlor floor in a first-class house; hot and cold water, closet, and all conveniences.

ONE PARLOR FLOOR—THREE ROOMS, HANDsomely furnished; bath, closets, &c.; private table, or for gentlemen without board; also, single room. No. 36 East 20th st.

PARTIES DESIRING FURNISHED ROOMS, with or without board, can obtain full particulars, no charge, at office of COLES & HUBBARD, No. 64 West 33d st.

WANTED—A SMALL FAMILY TO BOARD THREE adults for rent of three-story brown-stone house, furnished, near Lexington av., 57th st. See No. 144 East 57th st.

NO. 24 WEST 30TH ST.,
Near 5th av.—Desirable furnished rooms, with or without board; terms moderate; references.

TO LET—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, ONE LARGE front room on second floor, furnished, with or without breakfast. No. 23 East 24th st., near Madison av.

FIFTH AV., NO. 293.—PARLOR FLOOR AND apartments en suite, on upper floors, with private table for the season or year. Cheap to desirable parties.

NO. 33 EAST 23D ST.—JUST VACATED, AT Mrs. R. H. Jenkins', an elegant suite of front rooms. Also, one hall room, with board.

SEVENTEENTH ST., WEST, NO. 61, NEAR 5th av.—One suite of handsomely-furnished rooms, one single room, with board; a quiet, refined home.

NO. 44 WEST 32D ST.—LARGE AND ELEGANTly-furnished rooms, single and en suite, to let, with board; references; table and location first-class.

NO. 159 WEST 15TH ST.—NICELY-FURNISHed rooms to rent to gentlemen only; family private; references required.

FIFTH AV., NO. 123, NEAR 19TH ST.—ROOMS on second floor, with board, for Summer, or permanently.

A COOL AND PLEASANT ROOM FOR TWO gentlemen with good board and a social refined home. No. 36 East 12th st., close to Broadway, west.

TO LET—NO. 466 WEST 34TH ST., FRONT ROOM on first floor, to a physician; also, room on second floor to one or two gentlemen.

NO. 28 WEST 12TH ST., NEAR 5TH AV., WITH Board.—Handsome room for two gentlemen; house and table first-class.

NO. 24 WEST 39TH ST.
Rooms with board; references exchanged.

COUNTRY BOARD.

BOARD FOR THE SUMMER IN MORRIStown or vicinity, by a family of eight persons, in a house where no other boarders would be taken; liberal compensation for suitable accommodations. Address BOARD, Box No. 271 Post Office, New-York.

BOARD AT STAMFORD, CONN.—FIRST-class board, for adults only, for the Summer months, or longer if desired; location 9 Washington av. Call or address J. D. BROWER, No. 298 Broadway, New-York; or D. GREENE, Box No. 218 Post Office, Stamford, Conn.

BOARD WANTED IN PLAINFIELD, OR vicinity, for a family of three adults, four children and nurse, where well-ventilated rooms, substantial fare, and home comforts can be obtained. Address, with particulars, R. C., Box No. 137 *Times* Office.

TWO OR THREE FAMILIES (ADULTS) CAN obtain elegant rooms and generous board for the Summer; grounds large, shaded; river views; situation very beautiful; references. Address Lock-box Y, Tarrytown, on Hudson.

BOARD AT TARRYTOWN, WITHIN WALKing distance of the depot.—House handsomely furnished; hot and cold water; gas in all the rooms; plenty of shade. Address Box No. 313 Tarrytown, or apply at No. 11 West 30th st.

COUNTRY BOARD.—SEVEN AND A HALF MILES above White Plains; large house, well shaded; vegetables, fruits, &c. Apply at No. 263 4th av., near 21st st.

BOARD AT CORNWALL.—FINE SHADE, LARGE rooms, and good board at a reasonable price. Address G. H. CARSWELL, Cornwall, on Hudson.

SUPERIOR BOARD—WITH PLEASANT ROOMS at Ridgedale House, Madison, N. J.

BOARD WANTED.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE DESIRE BOARD with a private family; location between 14th and 50th sts., west side; price must not be over $18 per week; references exchanged; permanent if suited. Address PERMANENT, *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE OF THE HIGHest respectability, would like to rent the lower part of a house with a strictly private family in some unexceptionable location. Address S. W. A., Box No. 198 *Times* Office.

FURNITURE.

T. G. SELLEW,
DESKS,
OFFICE AND LIBRARY FURNITURE
No. 103 Fulton St.,
NEW-YORK.
BANKS AND OFFICES FITTED UP.
FINE CYLINDER DESKS.

WEEKLY OR MONTHLY PAYMENTS for FURNITURE, CARPETS, and BEDDING, at B. M. COWPERTHWAITE & CO.'S, Nos. 155 and 157 Chatham st. An immense stock and low prices.

MISFIT CARPETS.—GOOD SECOND-HAND AND misfit carpets a specialty; all sizes, rich patterns, very cheap. 112 Fulton st., near Nassau, side entrance.

AMUSEMENTS.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.

Proprietor.......Mr. SHERIDAN SHOOK
Manager.......Mr. A. M. PALMER.
Begins at 8; over at 11.
SATURDAY MATINEE at 1:30 P. M.

Every evening THIS WEEK and on SATURDAY AFTERNOON will be presented, by the kind permission of Miss Matilda Heron,
THE MAGNIFICENT REVIVAL
of
Dumas' greatest play,

CAMILLE,

Which has been pronounced with one voice by the entire press to be an
UNSURPASSED ARTISTIC TRIUMPH.

THIS PLAY has attracted during the past week a series of the most brilliant audiences ever gathered in a theatre.

THE CAST has never been equaled on the English-speaking stage. It includes the names of
Miss CLARA MORRIS,
Miss KATE CLAXTON,
Miss EMILY MESTAYER,
Miss MAUDE GRANGER,
Miss KATE HOLLAND,
Mr. CHAS. R. THORNE, Jr.,
Mr. McKEE RANKIN,
Mr. STUART ROBSON,
Mr. JOHN PARSELLE,
Mr. CLAUDE BURROUGHS,
Mr. W. F. QUIGLEY.

Box-office open from 8 A. M. to 5 P. M., where seats may now be secured for a
LIMITED NUMBER OF PERFORMANCES.
SATURDAY, May 23—Second Matinée of CAMILLE.

P. T. BARNUM'S

GREAT
GREAT
ROMAN.
ROMAN.
HIPPODROME.
HIPPODROME.

AFTERNOON AND EVENING.
TWENTY THOUSAND VISITORS DAILY.
NEW ATTRACTIONS.

Chariot Races, Hurdle Races, Flat Races, Steeple Chases, Elephant Races, Camel Races, Pony Races, Monkey Races, &c., &c., &c., &c.

LANCASHIRE RACES. LANCASHIRE RACES.
Wheelbarrow and Sack Races, Donkey Races, Greased Pole Exercises, &c., &c., &c.

GRAND MENAGERIE opens at 1:30 and 7 P. M. the brilliant Pageant of the Congress of Nations at 2:30 and 8 o'clock.

Box Office open daily from 8 to 4 o'clock. Seats secured three days in advance. Also, at Millet & Co.'s, No. 437 Broadway.

Grand Orchestra, $1 50; Orchestra, $1; Balcony, 75 cents; Family Circle, 50 cents; Gallery, 25 cts.; Private Boxes, seating 4, $6.

THE PEERLESS VICTORIA has arrived from Paris, and will shortly appear in her graceful and daring mid-air evolutions.

NIBLO'S.

Lessees and Manager.......Mr. C. R. THORNE, Sr.
Stage Manager.......Mr. E. EDDY

This elegant establishment, having been thoroughly renovated, will open on MONDAY, May 25, with the grand romantic spectacular play entitled the
LADY OF THE LAKE,
or the
KNIGHT OF SNOWDON,
with a powerful cast.
Mlle. CORA ADRIANA and Mlle. LINA RICCI,
assisted by a CORPS DE BALLET.

New scenery, original music, splendid costumes, magnificent armors, costly and superb appointments, 150 Scottish chieftains, drum corps of the Twelfth Regiment, N. Y. S. M., full bugle corps of the Fifth Regiment N. Y. S. M., Seventy-ninth Highlanders Bagpipe Corps, John Macpherson, prize broad-sword dancer, in the "Gillibullune."

POPULAR PRICES.
Parquet and orchestra, $1; first tier; boxes and dress circle, 75 cents; family circle, 50 cents; private boxes, $6.
Seats can be secured a week in advance.
MATINEE on SATURDAY at 2 o'clock.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

THIS EVENING
GRAND TESTIMONIAL BENEFIT.
NEW TRICKS, WONDERS.
A CARNIVAL of DIABLERIE.
The audience are invited to hand the Professor any ordinary muzzle-loading pistol, which he will use in his wonderful
L'Homme Fusilier.
SATURDAY, May 23, Last Night and Last Matinée.

WOOD'S MUSEUM. LOUIS ALDRICH.

FOR THE BENEFIT OF
Mr. LOUIS ALDRICH.

AFTERNOON AT 2.	EVENING AT 8.
LOUIS ALDRICH,	LOUIS ALDRICH,
in Mrs. Johnson's new comedy of	in new sensation of
FUN,	JUSTICE,
FUN,	concluding with drama of
for the last time.	BLACK EYED SUSAN.

MONDAY, May 25...(first time)..MARKED FOR LIFE.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN. TO-NIGHT.

THIS AND EVERY EVENING AT 8,
THEO. THOMAS'
UNRIVALED SUMMER NIGHTS' CONCERTS.
CHANGE OF PROGRAMME EVERY EVENING.
ADMISSION TICKETS, 50 CENTS.

DAN BRYANT'S MINSTRELS 23D ST.

Every evening at 8. Saturday matinée at 2. Crowded with fashionable and delighted audiences. Two hours' fun. All new acts. Dan Bryant, Unsworth, Eugene, Hart, Reed, Seymour.

THE MOST POPULAR MATINEE HOPS now held at Beethoven Hall, Nos. 210 and 212 5th st., near Bowery, every SATURDAY AFTERNOON, at 4, and EVENING at 8 o'clock. The hall is equally cool as any up-town garden. Hat checks, 50 cents.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SIMON LARAYEN Y ARANZABE, late of the City of Matanzas, Cuba, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of Coudert Brothers, Attorneys, &c., No. 49 Wall street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 22d day of June next.—Dated New-York, the 18th day of December, 1873.
MARIA DE LA CONCEPCION ARANZABE,
Administratrix with the will annexed.
d19-1aw6mF*

PURSUANT TO AN ORDER OF OWEN T. Coffin, Surrogate of the County of Westchester, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against the estate of WILLIAM E. BERRIEN, late of the town of West Farms, in said county, deceased, to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the undersigned, administrator of all and singular the goods, chattels, and credits of the said deceased, at his place of transacting business, No. 102 South Fifth avenue, in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of July, A. D. 1874.—Dated this 12th day of January, A. D. 1874.
RICHARD P. BERRIEN,
Administrator.
ja16-1aw6m*F

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIZABETH M. M. WHITE, late of the City, County, and State of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Foster & Thomsen, No. 69 Wall street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 13th day of June next.—Dated New-York, the 9th day of December, 1873.
LAURA CORDELIA KNAPP POMEROY,
CAROLINE PIERCE,
Executrices.
d12-1aw6mF

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SAMUEL MARSH, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 111 Broadway, (Room No. 54,) in the City of New-York, on or before the 18th day of July next. Dated New-York, the 15th day of January, 1874.
JOHN J. MARSH,
THOS. E. STILLMAN,
Administrators.
ja16-1aw6mF*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of GEORGE TUGNOT, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of Rufus B. Cowing, at No. 160 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 22d day of August next. —Dated New-York, the 11th day of February, 1874.
RUFUS B. COWING,
P. D. P. RICKETTS,
H. R. DEMILT,
Executors.
f13-1aw6mF*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLOTTE BRINCKERHOFF, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, No 52 Wall st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 5th day of October next.—Dated New-York the 2d day of April, 1874. The New-York Life Insurance and Trust Company, Administrators, with the will annexed, by HENRY PARISH, President.
ap4-1aw6mF*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ADELINE L. HAGEN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his residence, No. 8 East Twenty-ninth street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of August next.—Dated New-York, the 21st day of January, 1874.
ja23-1aw6mF* THOMAS HITCHCOCK, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against PETER P. RANDOLPH, late of Dunellen, N. J., merchant, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office, No. 333 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of August next.—Dated New-York, the 22d day of January, 1874.
ja23-1aw6mF WILSON G. HUNT, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM PAYNE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of A. W. Speir, No. 49 William street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of October next.—Dated New-York, the 23d day of March, 1874.
JEMIMA PAYNE,
Executrix.
mh27-1aw6mF*

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.

Proprietor and Manager.......Mr. LESTER WALLACK
Doors open at 7:30; commences at 8 o'clock.

LAST EIGHT NIGHTS
OF THE PRESENT SEASON.
The remaining productions of the comedy series will be
George Colman's
CLANDESTINE MARRIAGE,
Morton's
WOODCOCK'S LITTLE GAME
and Bayle Bernard's
NERVOUS MAN.
For the
LAST EIGHT NIGHTS
of
Mr. LESTER WALLACK'S
series of performances, the entertainments will be as follows:
FRIDAY, 22d—FIRST NIGHT OF THE CLANDESTINE MARRIAGE.
SATURDAY, 23d, MATINEE and EVENING—THE CLANDESTINE MARRIAGE.
MONDAY, 25th—LAST NIGHT OF THE CLANDESTINE MARRIAGE.
TUESDAY, 26th—WOODCOCK and THE NERVOUS MAN.
WEDNESDAY, 27th—MONEY.
THURSDAY, 28th—WOODCOCK and THE NERVOUS MAN.
FRIDAY, 29th—WOODCOCK and THE NERVOUS MAN.
SATURDAY, 30th, MATINEE—WOODCOCK and THE NERVOUS MAN.
SATURDAY EVENING, LAST TIME—MONEY.

In active preparation, a play of remarkable emotional interest, in which the accomplished artiste, MISS CARLOTTA LECLERCQ, will make her first appearance at this theatre.
BOX-BOOK OPEN TWO WEEKS IN ADVANCE.

DALY'S FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.

28th st., corner of Broadway.
Doors open at 7½. Begins at 8. Over at 11.
Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY.......Proprietor and Manager.
EVERY NIGHT.
OLIVER TWIST.
CHARLES DICKENS.
VIVID PICTURE OF CITY LIFE

Every Scene new! Every Tableau new! And a cast and completeness never excelled.

Mr. CHARLES FISHER.......as.......FAGIN
Mr. LOUIS JAMES.......as.......BILL SIKES
Mr. JAMES LEWIS.......as.......THE DODGER
Mr. W. DAVIDGE.......as.......BUMBLE
Miss FANNY DAVENPORT.......as.......NANCY
Mrs. GILBERT.......as.......Mrs. CORNEY
BIJOU HERON.......as.......OLIVER TWIST

Mr. WHITING as BROWNLOW; HART CONWAY as MONKS; GEORGE DEVERE as Mr. JUSTICE FANG; JOHN MOORE as Mr. GRIMWIG; Miss ADELAIDE LENNOX as ROSE MAYLIE; Miss NELLIE MORTIMER as Mrs. BEDWIN; NINA VARIAN as CHARLOTTE.

ONLY OLIVER TWIST MATINEE,
SATURDAY, AT 1:30.

, NEXT WEEK—Last week but one of the season. Seats may be secured for any of the CLOSING NIGHTS.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.

LESSEE.......J. B. BOOTH.
LAST WEEK BUT ONE OF THE SEASON.
LAST NIGHTS OF THE
Popular American Tragedian,
Mr. JOHN McCULLOUGH,
who will appear on
FRIDAY AND SATURDAY EVENINGS, May 22 and 23,
AS JACK CADE.
SATURDAY MATINEE AT 1:30, as
THE STRANGER,
in Kotzebue's beautiful play of that name.

MONDAY EVENING, May 25,
LAST WEEK OF THE SEASON,
will be presented Shakespeare's Tragedy of
KING JOHN.
With a powerful combination cast.
AGNES BOOTH (Mrs. J. B.).......as.......CONSTANCE
JOHN McCULLOUGH.......as.......FALCONBRIDGE
J. B. BOOTH.......as.......KING JOHN

In presenting this REVIVAL J. B. BOOTH'S connection ceases with Booth's Theatre.

Seats may be secured six days in advance at the Box-office of Theatre, or Branch Ticket Office, at the music store of C. H. Ditson & Co., No. 711 Broadway.

GILMORE. GILMORE. GILMORE.

GRAND ENTERTAINMENT AT THE TWENTY-SECOND
REGIMENT ARMORY, 14TH ST.,
NEAR 6TH AV.
SATURDAY EVENING, MAY 23, 1874.
PROMENADE CONCERT AND SOIREE DANSANTE.
GILMORE'S TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT BAND.
65 DISTINGUISHED MUSICIANS.

PROGRAMME.
PART I.......CONCERT MUSIC
FULL MILITARY BAND.
1. Overture, "Camp".......Lindpaintner
on the theme, "God Save the Queen."
GILMORE'S Twenty-second Regiment Band.
2. Saxophone solo, "Variations on Casta Diva."..Bellini
Mr. E. A. LEFEBRE.
3. Grand selection from "L'Africaine," first time, ...Meyerbeer
Introducing the most interesting gems of the opera.
GILMORE'S Twenty-second Regiment Band.
4. Solo for cornet, Fantasie on "Le Chant d'Amour," first time.......Forrestier
Mr. M. ARBUCKLE.
5. Polka March, "Lovely Laura," first time....Gilmore
GILMORE'S Twenty-second Regiment Band.
6. Lorely, "Paraphrase de Concert".......Nesvadba
GILMORE'S Twenty-second Regiment Band.
7. March, "Garde de L'Empereur".......Strauss
GILMORE'S Twenty-second Regiment Band.

PART II.......DANCE MUSIC
GILMORE'S GRAND STRING ORCHESTRA.
1. Lanciers, "Adelia".......Wiegand
2. Waltz, "Carnival Chiedler".......Strauss
3. Galop, "Windspiel".......Hermann
4. Lanciers, "Jubilee".......Weingarten
5. Waltz, "At Home".......Strauss
6. Galop, "Schalbenflug".......Wiegand
7. Lanciers, "Contellation".......Wiegand
8. Waltz, "Steudenteubal".......Wiegand
9. Galop, "Twenty-second Regiment".......Herts

Conductor.......P. S. GILMORE

The committee respectfully invite the members of the regiment, their friends, and the patrons of the promenade concert, to join in the dances forming the second part of the programme. It is unnecessary to state that the opportunity is seldom offered of dancing to such enrapturing music as will be produced on SATURDAY EVENING NEXT by the full band of
SIXTY-FIVE EMINENT MUSICIANS,
under the direction of Mr. GILMORE.
Tickets, $1. For sale at the armory on the evening of the concert.

LYCEUM THEATRE.

FRENCH COMEDY SEASON,
given by the New-Orleans French Company.
First appearance of Mlle. BEAUREGARD,
from the Theatre du Vaudeville, Paris,
supported by the entire French company.
SATURDAY EVENING, May 23,
FROU-FROU.
the original great French play, by Meilhac and Halevy,
FROU-FROU.
Reserved seats at the Lyceum, and Pond's music-store, No. 39 Union square.

COLOSSEUM, Broadway and 35th st. COLOSSEUM.

THE GREAT STORM OVER LONDON.
A gale of wind by the largest air-pump in the world. Prof. Tobin's new lecture on "Livingstone's Explorations and the Diamond Fields of Africa." Logrenia will present "The Aerial Sleep." Increased attractions in the promenade. Admission, $1; children half-price. No extras. Open from 1 to 5, and 7 to 10 P. M. daily.

BOWERY THEATRE.

FRIDAY EVENING, MAY 22, 1874.
FAREWELL BENEFIT OF
E. W. MARSTON.
YANKEE JACK. POCAHONTAS.
THREE FAST MEN. SOLON SHINGLE.
MINSTREL SCENE.
In rehearsal, BRED IN THE BONE.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN, 23D ST. and 4th av.—The FORTY-NINTH GRAND ANNUAL EXHIBITION of PAINTINGS and SCULPTURES, now open DAY and EVENING. Will close June 6.

MEETINGS.

LIBERAL CLUB.—THIS (FRIDAY) EVENING, AT 8 o'clock, at Plimpton Hall, lecture by T. S. LAMBERT, M. D. Subject—"Duality of Mind as Correlated to Duality of Brain"—the science, art, and utility of using either brain at pleasure and resting the other. Public invited.
D. T. GARDNER, Secretary.

AUCTION SALES.

WOOD, BRADY & TODD, Auctioneers.
WILL SELL AT THE EXCHANGE SALES-room, No. 111 Broadway, SATURDAY, May 23, at 12:30 P. M., for account of whom it may concern: Twenty-three bonds of the New-York, Housatonic Northern Railroad Company, of $1,000 each, (hypothecated;) four bonds of the New-York, Housatonic Northern Railroad Company, (hypothecated,) of $500 each.

A. M. CRISTALAR, Auctioneer.
ASSIGNEE SALE IN BANKRUPTCY.—I will sell at public auction, at No. 122 West 25th st., (instead of 6th av., as advertised yesterday,) THIS DAY, (Friday,) May 22, at 10:30 o'clock, a lot of frames, pictures, chromos, engravings, safe, store fixtures, counters, &c.—Dated May 19, 1874.
L. BAYER,
Assignee of Joseph F. Davis, Bankrupt.

By JOHN H. DRAPER & CO., Auctioneers.
THE DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND Western Railroad Company will sell 50,000 TONS SCRANTON COAL, at public auction, on WEDNESDAY, May 27, at 12 o'clock noon, at No. 26 Exchange place.
SAMUEL SLOAN, President.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.
BY BROWN & SECCOMB, THIS DAY, (FRIday,) May 22, at 11 o'clock, within their store, 1,500 packages Malaga Raisins, wholes, halves, and quarters, layer and loose; 240 boxes Palermo Oranges and Lemons, landing ex steam-ship Bolivia.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CHLORYDYNE.—THE MOST WONDERFUL REMedy ever discovered. Caution and advice to invalids. Beware of spurious imitations of Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORYDYNE, the original and only genuine; the best, safest, and most effectual remedy for Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Consumption, Asthma, Diarrhea, Colic, Cramp, Neuralgia, &c.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORYDYNE is publicly acknowledged by the most eminent physicians of London to be the most effectual remedy ever discovered. To prevent fraud, the Government have authorized a stamp with the words Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, without which none can be genuine. Sold in bottles at 65 cents, $1 40, and $2 15, by all chemists. Sole manufacturer, J. T. Davenport, London. Agents in New-York, W. H. SCHIEFFELIN & CO. and J. C. WELLS.

GREEN-WOOD CEMETERY LOTS.—A PLOT of six lots, beautifully situated on Chapel Hill, for sale. Inquire at No. 8 Dey st., Room No. 9.

SOCIAL SCIENCE.

EVENING SESSION OF THE ASSOCIATION.

THE FINANCES—PAPERS BY PROF. SUMNER AND GEO. WALKER—ADDRESSES BY D. A. WELLS, S. B. RUGGLES, AND OTHERS.

(For Morning and Afternoon Sessions see Page 2.)

The evening session of the American Social Science Association, yesterday, attracted a larger audience than was present at any of the previous meetings. Geo. Walker, Esq., of this City, presided, and the topic for discussion was "The Finances." Mr. Walker having called the meeting to order, read a paper on the subject to be discussed, and, having concluded, introduced Prof. W. G. Sumner, of Yale College, who also read an interesting paper on the question. A discussion followed, which was participated in by Mr. Charlton F. Lewis, of this City; Mr. David A. Wells, the Chairman; Mr. Charles Moran, Mr. Geo. Bradford, of Boston, and Mr. Samuel B. Ruggles. Mr. Wells referred to the decline of our trade with Canada since the abrogation of the Reciprocity Treaty to the evil influences of paper money, and concluded by saying that some one should be put in executive management who could lead the way, and then the work would be done. Below is a report of the proceedings:

PAPER ON FINANCES BY GEO. WALKER.

Mr. Geo. Walker, on being introduced, said: For the first time in the present generation the dominating interest before the country is finance. It absorbs the attention of Congress as it has not done since the days of Gen. Jackson and the United States Bank. It is true that financial measures of a more momentous character than those now under discussion were enacted by Congress ten years ago; but that was during the war, when their importance was dwarfed by the grandeur of the struggle of which they seemed but insignificant incidents. Outside of Congress and the small body of bankers and capitalists, the finance measures of the war were not seriously considered or scrutinized. Indeed, they followed each other in such rapid succession that it was hardly possible to consider them separately in their antecedents or their consequences.

On the other hand, many things now conspired to give unusual and merited prominence to the financial policy of the country. The panic of last Fall, and its attendant train of disasters; the absence of any absorbing party issues; the weakness of party organizations; and, finally, the conviction which is at last brought home to a large portion of thinking people, that this is a personal and domestic question, the right settlement of which affects the smallest communities and households.

Since the war ended a desperate struggle has been going on in this country, between the exuberant life and vast natural resources of the nation on one side, and a false political economy on the other. An attempt has been made to prove that America is an exceptional country, and is not subject to the laws of finance and public and social economy which govern the rest of the civilized world. But the struggle is ended, and the attempt has ignominiously failed. For a time it was hoped and feared that the President was a victim to the hallucinations which blinded some of his most loyal followers, but in his own simplicity and strength he has emerged from the mists which obscure the Capitol, and seemed to hang over the White House, and has given the "coup de grace" to a series of measures pending in Congress, which menaced the credit of the nation abroad and its prosperity at home. The effect of the veto has been most remarkable, both in and out of Congress. It has settled the question as to what may not be done, and it has settled it on broad principles, and not merely in details. No measure, therefore, is likely to be presented for the President's signature which looks towards inflation, or militates against a reasonable progress towards specie payments. All, besides this—especially all that relates to banking, is fairly open and debatable. The community may safely settle down under the assurance that no further steps backward will be taken. But more gratifying than its influence in Congress has been the reception of the veto out of Congress both in Europe and this country. A newspaper of this morning invites attention to the fact that United States five per cents are now two or three per cent. above par in gold both in the home and foreign markets, and bases on this fact the timely suggestion that Congress shall authorize and the President shall undertake the funding of the remaining sixes into five per cent. bonds. I have never believed that more than this can be accomplished, bearing in mind the price of the best Government securities of Europe, in other than their home markets. English consols are an exception only because their amount is limited, because they are fully absorbed in trust, or where absolute security is more regarded than income, and they are known and quoted only at home. Therefore, I do not think there is any impropriety in my stating that, when in Europe in June, 1865, as the agent of the Treasury Department, the representative of the Rothschilds, at Berlin, Herr Bleichröder, (a man since celebrated as the financial adviser of Prince Bismarck,) said to me that if things went smoothly in the United States for a couple of years, he had no doubt his house would be willing to take two hundred millions of our bonds at five per cent. Remember that this conversation occurred less than two months after the surrender of Lee, and that this clear-sighted financier anticipated the exact operations of the syndicate, which did not take place till more than four years afterward.

THE WEST AND INFLATION.

The reception of the veto at the West shows how sadly misrepresented that vast and powerful section of our country has been in respect to inflation. The great constituency of repudiators who have frightened so many Western Congressmen out of all sincerity of opinion or action on the finances, is found not to exist. The Western farmer has proved a better political economist than his representatives. He is beginning at last to understand, that a section of country which sells its great staples at prices fixed in hard-money countries cannot longer afford to encourage the maintenance of a currency which adds largely to the price of all it has to buy. Having, in fact, returned to a specie basis in its own commerce, it is above all other sections interested in forcing the whole country back to the same standard. How to return to specie payments is, of course, a most difficult problem; but if all the country were agreed, it would not be difficult to take steps in that direction. The example of France in her recent troubles is worthy of careful study and of imitation. No such burdens were ever so successfully borne; no such difficulties ever so quickly surmounted. Two things have chiefly contributed to this result—the industry and economy of the people and the soundness of the banking and currency system. Before the war the Bank of France held in specie an amount nearly equal to its paper issues, and there was a vast circulation of the precious metals in the hands of the people. Though the gold disappeared with the war and the suspension of cash payments, comparatively little of it left the country, the Government paying as large a portion of the indemnity as possible in the form of bills on England and Germany. The panic of last Fall is full of instructive lessons, which, in the stagnation it now suffers, are being slowly digested. It was caused by overliving, by an excessive growth of public and private indebtedness, and by the overabsorption of quick capital into fixed investments. This last is the one invariable phenomenon attending all period crises. It comes from natural causes, and cannot be altogether helped, but it can be greatly aggravated by bad finance and bad banking, as I am of opinion it was in our case. Debt, however, was the special curse which we brought upon ourselves—national debt, municipal and corporate debt, individual debt.

NATIONAL EXTRAVAGANCE.

In painful contrast to the frugal habits of the French people has been the extravagance of our own. We all spent money recklessly. The annual budget of the nation has been far greater than it ought to be. Our cities have laid out too many parks and boulevards and built too many water-works and costly buildings, excellent as many of these things are in themselves. Railroads have been built not in answer to the demands of population, but to suit the purposes of contractors, of importers of iron and sellers of bonds. How this bond-selling came to be a lucrative business is one of the curious results of the war. The Federal Government created of necessity a vast debt, which was at first loyally taken up at home. But the high price of gold, in which the bonds are payable, but for which they were not sold, made them a tempting purchase in Germany. We must now frankly confess that the sympathy of Continental Europe, as shown in the rapid absorption of our bonds, and which in our more enthusiastic days we set down to an enlightened and liberal political sentiment, was, after all, only the sympathy of the pocket and the instinct of ten per cent. But it served us well at the time, though in the end it did us injury by encouraging the creation of railway debts far in advance of the wants of the country for new lines, warming into life many enterprises the wrecks of which now strew the shores of the Atlantic on both sides. The rapid export of the five-twenties created a vacuum in this country. Now as nature is said to abhor a vacuum, the financial caterers made haste to fill it. Railway bonds were prepared having a close resemblance to the familiar five-twenties. They were headed with the title and insignia of the United States, and were adorned with all the bravery of colored printing and gilt letters. The convenient little coupons, which had commanded money everywhere on their semi-annual presentation, were not wanting. What wonder that these papers, so calculated to deceive the unwary, were readily taken by the mechanics and farmers of the country little accustomed to inquire into the basis of such securities.

The fatal facility with which the Government disposed of its obligations tempted all lesser bodies to try their hand at borrowing. Thus States, counties, cities, towns, and manufacturing as well as railway companies set themselves at work to print and sell bonds; while individuals, considering themselves in the light of corporations and entitled to share the corporate privilege, emulated the higher example. The style of living advanced so much that it became necessary to have great profits to sustain great expenses. No doubt a large part of the personal dishonesty which the last two or three years have unveiled has been due to the exigencies of luxurious living. It has made slaves of all, and ruined not a few. Neither as a nation nor as individuals are we content to move slowly. The records of a life-time of steady work and economy must be grasped in a few years. We drink the wine of life, not with temperate enjoyment, but to drunkenness. It is painful to see so few old men among us. There are gray heads not a few, but they are on young or middle-aged shoulders. The ruddy and vigorous men of threescore years and ten of whom one sees so many in old countries, and especially in England, do not live in New-York—hardly anywhere in America. It is a good time to think of these things when enforced idleness leaves much time for thinking. The passionate life of the war cannot last always; it wastes too rapidly. Let us be content with less, and take more time to enjoy it.

REPORT ON THE FINANCES BY PROF. W. G. SUMNER, OF NEW-HAVEN.

Prof. W. G. Sumner, of New-Haven, next read a paper on the Finances, of which the following are the material points: The public importance at the present time of the subjects which it is the peculiar duty of the financial section to investigate is proved by the fact that the industry of the country has been almost at a stand-still for six months, waiting for a solution of them. The public interest in them is shown by the immense number of books, pamphlets, and articles published, and presenting the utmost diversity of opinion in regard to them. These opinions may be grouped into two classes, according to the stand-point of the writers. First, some regard the problem as one to be settled by a scheme or process to be invented and applied in view only of the objects to be attained. They want to try experiments on it. Second, others regard it as a scientific question to be solved in accordance with the laws which govern it, and the conditions of human nature and human society. The first class invent schemes, the second class set to work to find laws, and they do not believe that any solution is possible save in obedience to those laws. The question at issue is whether there are any natural laws, imperative and inevitable in their action, which govern this matter. As for a compromise between these two views, the idea of it is as absurd as that of a compromise on any other scientific question. We might as well try to make a compromise between evolution and special creation. The discussion, as thus far carried on, is only an unprofitable wrangle, but it has this advantage, that it is educating the public. A Legislature of the necessary weight might lead public opinion, but this we have not got, and cannot get until public opinion has been educated.

In view of the phenomena of similar periods, at home and abroad, we cannot be long in doubt as to the causes. They lie in those economic errors against which the association has been forced to protest year by year, without hitherto obtaining attention or encouragement. It belongs to the operation of an arbitrary and artificial financial system that there should be a series of sudden, inexplicable crises, erratic developments, and heats and chills in the financial history of the country. Primarily the system presses hardest upon those who are most innocent and most helpless, but it offers no security to those who, for a time, seem to profit by it. A community in which one-half preys upon the other cannot prosper.

In a wider generalization the system is most important for its bearing on socialism. A distribution of property, as socialists desire it, is harmless because it is impracticable, but an inflated and depreciating legal-tender currency is an engine by which, under the forms of law, a distribution of property may be brought about. If it should be recognized and advocated distinctly because it so operates, it would produce a social war, and if sectional divisions on this issue should be formed, they would be disastrous to our political system. It is not necessary to assume that any such developments lie in the actual future, but it is important to recognize the true bearings of the question in order to appreciate the responsibility of those whose duty it is in these matters to educate public opinion.

In a great variety of other questions of practice and detail which now occupy public attention, such as the moiety system, revenue contracts, and cheap transportation, scientific students of finance can see only subordinate issues under the same great economic errors. All bad social and economic regulations act and react upon one another. They enhance each other's effects, and it is a difficult task to disentangle their operation. The system of taxation under which we have lived for twelve years has acquired the character of a tradition sustained by bigotry and prejudice, and it seems to be a sacred tradition, since no one can attack it without being met by suspicion and denunciation. But it seems that now, at least, under the pressure of its evils, when all are alike sufferers from it, common sense and right reason must at last rise against it. Men must cease to regard taxation as in any possible application a productive force. They cannot go on arguing that because we have "unrivaled resources" and great facilities, therefore we ought to pay more, that is, give more labor for everything than anybody else in the world. These are corollaries to the notion that Government ought to make artisans earn high wages (supposing this were possible, which it is not) which must make sensible men review the main proposition. The agricultural interest has to bear the accumulated weight of these errors, for the subsidies to artificial and unnatural froms of production can only be obtained by taking them from our natural and legitimate sources of wealth. The grievance of this interest is genuine, but it can only be cured by going back to correct the mistakes from which it arises, not by going on to still more reckless financiering or starting the General Government on a new career of debt and taxation to build railroads and canals.

The attention of the association is also called to one or two doctrines now widely believed and applied, which are logical corollaries of the protective system, though they have never been taught as such. The doctrine which underlies much of our industry at the present time, though not distinctly formulated, is that the greatest wisdom and skill in production consist in knowing how to limit it. The markets are controlled by a great number of combinations, whose effort is directed to regulating production by limitation, in order to win profit. Under this theory the natural belief that the more you produce the richer you are is contradicted, and you are set the task of finding a maximum point, beyond which production becomes loss. This doctrine is now applied to labor also, and instead of believing that the longer and harder men work the more wealth they gain, the notion is that they ought to gain more by working less. If any man can get all the good things he wants by working only eight hours a day, let him limit his labor to that amount, and be happy—he ought to be, for he is an exceptionally fortunate man. Another notion which belongs in the same category is that we ought not to find the most profitable employment possible, and work away at it as hard as we can, but that we ought to divide our efforts in view of possible contingencies. Thus the South especially is encouraged to manufacture, and also to raise a certain amount of food, in order to be independent of the West. This is the doctrine of local "independence" and of the "diversification of industry" in its narrowest application. It overlooks the law by which the choice of local employment is governed. All the labor and capital in any locality will be devoted to the form of production which is most profitable there, unless competition lowers this profit below the rate of the next most profitable production. If this occurs, "diversification" begins naturally. The homilies to the South are, therefore, wasted, and only divert attention from the true means of its industrial resurrection.

These mistakes are all factors in the existing situation. The power to see and correct mistakes is a high one, requiring training, and the association has no more urgent duty to fulfill at this time than to expose these errors.

REMARKS OF CHARLTON T. LEWIS.

Mr. Charlton T. Lewis was next called upon by the Chairman, and in reply said that although he had received an invitation to be present, he had no idea that he would be asked to discuss the question. He was quite unprepared for such an undertaking, and would, therefore, confine himself to one remark made by Prof. Sumner. It seemed to him that Prof. Sumner's observations called attention to a work which lay not merely before the association, but before all who had a conception of the crisis through which we were passing. That work was the education of the voters of the nation in some of the elements of the great question of finance. The great difficulty of that question lay in the fact that it was not understood. Prof. Sumner had not argued the question of irredeemable currency; he had not attempted to show that the Legal-tender act was unconstitutional, for obvious reasons. The great difficulty was that in this country legislation was not adopted as a matter of scientific truth, but as an expression of political opinion, not of educated men, but as the political opinion of the masses, whose opinions were formed under the most indefinite conceptions of the question. Was it possible, he asked, that the voters of the country could be made to see that their prosperity was at stake? He believed that the great question of importance which came before the association was whether it was not possible that the political convictions of the masses might not be brought in accord with scientific truth. What man would go before the people of the United States and instruct them on this financial question, and explain to them the effects of an irredeemable currency and its train of evils?—a system which destroyed the morals of public life, and injured the prosperity of the country in the highest sense.

ADDRESS OF DAVID A. WELLS.

Mr. David A. Wells, in response to an invitation from the Chairman, next addressed the association. He said: There is so much to be said on this subject that I hardly know what topics to take up. But as I listened to Prof. Sumner's admirable paper it occurred to me that I might possibly put in a few facts to fill up the outline. I think if we would reason correctly on the situation under which the country finds itself to-day, that we must go back as far as the year 1857, and follow up the course of history since that time. The panic of 1857 was one of the most severe that has ever visited any country, but it left us in a healthy condition, and there never has been a time in the history of the country, when we grew with so much rapidity as we did from 1857 to the time of the break out of the war. People worked then and people economized. We had a restriction upon trade; there was more money saved and earned at that time than we have seen within almost any three years of our existence. Then the war came, bringing with it, first, high taxation, mainly in the form of tariff rates and rates on manufactures. Then followed the legal tender, with all its attendant evil; and from that time these influences have contributed to restrict our growth and development. In fact, there is no subject more interesting, no investigation more important, than to go over the line of the experience of those years, and dig out one by one the great facts that show how bad legislation and bad financiering have operated to restrict our growth. And I have one striking fact before me, and one to which I want to bring your attention to-night, because I think, in the whole history of commerce, there never has been one more significant and more full of teachings than that negotiated in 1853 and 1854, namely, the Reciprocity Treaty with Canada. Before the treaty was negotiated the aggregate of the exports and imports of this country, or the aggregate of the exchanges of the two countries, was something like $20,000,000 per annum. In 1853-4 we negotiated and put in operation a treaty of commerce, by which the main products of the countries were exchanged between the two. What was the result? The very first year that the treaty went into operation, the exchanges of the country went up from twenty millions of dollars to thirty million dollars, and in the next year they rose up to forty million dollars, and they went on rising, until the last year of the treaty (1865-6) they attained the maximum of $84,000,000 per annum. The effect of it was that the exchanges fell down from something like $84,000,000 to $57,000,000, and the next year to something less, and then, having reached the lowest point, we began to climb up again. Now, if we had free and unrestrained commerce between the two countries, instead of selling Canada, as we sold her last year, only $32,000,000 worth of material, we should have sold her $47,000,000, and with that additional $15,000,000 we would have leavened the whole loaf of our industry. Were this the case, how many manufactories we would have in operation and how many American-built ships would we have on the ocean in operation to-day. [Applause.] Under this condition of circumstances we would not have to regret the condition to which we have fallen. Through the defects in the currency of the country, its full development has been materially prevented. Another illustration which suggests itself to my mind is this. Three years ago I had an interview with an embassy that came from Japan, and some facts there and then presented themselves to my mind. I found that that embassy, composed of some of the chief men of Japan, came to this country with the kindest possible sentiments in regard to the United States. There was nothing which they were not willing to do in exchange for what we might do for them. They reported a population of between 30,000,000 and 40,000,000 of people, passing from a state of oriental civilization to European civilization, sending to this country their products in exchange for what this country is able to give. Japan has no cotton of any consequence, few drafting animals, few horses, and very little material for carrying on the manufacture of leather goods. They have no sheep, and no material for the manufacture of woolen goods, and yet they require in these respects sufficient material for protection against the cold. This country was passing from its oriental civilization into a state of European civilization, and required leather goods, woolen and cotton goods, the things which of all others the United States was specially adapted to produce, because the bulk of the work of this country is performed by machinery, and the raw material we are particularly fitted to produce, and Japan has to give in exchange an abundance of silk, tea, fibres, gums, and the material for the manufacture of paper. And yet when these Japanese came over here, the Yankees of the East, looking at the value of a shilling, they found out very soon, as it were, that their dollar and their shilling could buy them as much in this country as almost any other. What is the result? Why, the great trade we might have developed in connection with that nation of thirty million people—a population almost equal to our own—is simply passing by us, and we have lost the control of the Pacific, and I understand that last year there sailed out of German ports twenty-nine vessels having on board such of those products as were to be consumed in Japan. Here is another matter to be considered in reference to our financial difficulties. A few years ago a committee was appointed by Congress to investigate the condition of American shipping on the high seas, and a friend of mine, Mr. Lynch, of Maine, was at the head of the committee. The result of that investigation showed, as any man who understands the matter can prove, that before the year 1856 lumber came over from Canada free of duty and was worked up by us and our machinery into houses and the like, and sent all over the world. After 1856 twenty per cent. duty was put on, and our people moved their capital and machinery across the line, or the Canadians took up the business where we dropped it. Business, therefore, passed into the hands of the Canadians, and whereas in 1866 no vessels built of foreign material sailed out of British ports, they now have the trade to themselves almost exclusively. In conclusion, the speaker remarked that all that was now necessary was for the people to understand the situation, and put some one in the executive management of the country who understood its conditions and would faithfully attend to its interest.

ADDRESS OF GEORGE WALKER.

The Chairman said that while he was unqualifiedly in accord with the general sentiments expressed by Mr. Wells, and the very able paper of Mr. Sumner, there yet occurred to him an idea or two which he desired to express here. He was aware that he was speaking from the unpopular side of the subject because he was brought up as a protectionist and still adhered to that platform. When, therefore, Mr. Sumner imputed to the spirit of protection a disposition to limit the hours of labor, and to limit the quantity of production, he seemed perhaps to be following the old idea of perpetuating the bad name of the dog. Now, as to the question of restriction, where did the idea and practice of restriction originate but in the great protective country of the world, in England. England, too, gave birth to the limitation of the hours of labor, through her trade-unions, and the restriction of the hours of labor was at the very bottom of that movement. This spirit of restriction both as to hours of labor and production was foisted upon this country from Europe, and is not indigenous to America. But after all, was there not a great deal of philosophy in the idea? Should our furnaces be run to their full capacity, and the iron-masters go on making iron without any regard to whether they can sell it, and should our merchants go on importing without knowing whether there is likely to be a demand for their goods? As he understood this question it was purely one of supply and demand. The remarks of Mr. Wells as to this Canadian reciprocity question recalled to the speaker's mind the fact that Prof. Goldwin Smith, who had spent some years in this country and Canada, had recently in England publicly defended the principle of protection from a Canadian point of view. Now, the whole world, in a sort of abstract way, looked upon free trade as the ultimate goal to be attained, but the speaker doubted whether the world would ever, in an infinity of years, reach that goal. It was not to be doubted that the interests of the various countries of the world were widely divergent, and the world was not one nation. The example of Zollverein in Germany was as remarkable as that of England, and it was beyond question that Germany had within the past few years reduced the cost of production to such a minimum as enabled her to compete with England. It appeared, however, that Prof. Sumner had been inclined to overlook entirely the social aspect of this whole topic of free trade. The *Economist* lately presented some good ideas concerning it, in which that journal said that the popular argument that sheep-farming was the only business that Australia should develop simply because she could produce sheep cheaper than any other country, was a very hard suggestion toward the welfare and prosperity of the colonists. Why? Because the Australian needs development, and desires it as deeply as does any other man of progress; and a country can only be developed by the development of the manufacturing as well as the productive industries. To condemn Australia to a career of perpetual sheep-farming, and to that exclusively, would be to limit her growth and cripple her intellectual advancement. As nations become better when at peace with each other, and as they are drawn more closely together by the ties of commerce and industrial enterprise, all these, which are severally harmonious, will be blended into an international harmony as well. We must remember, however, that that time has not yet come, nor, indeed, does it appear very imminent.

ADDRESS OF MR. CHARLES MORAN.

Mr. Charles Moran said that no one seemed to have touched upon the topic of the evening. The financial question is, What are the instruments of exchange that we have? It is customary to condemn paper money, but they do this entirely on the issue of Government paper money, which, instead of adding to the prosperity of the country, takes away from it. Government money must be put at the bottom of the list of all money, and bank money, which is the very best that ever was imagined or that man has ever dreamed of, must be put at the top. The great error is that they think that a certain amount of currency will always be exactly the proper amount needed. Lord Overton and Sir Robert Peel fell into this error. Sir Robert Peel issued £14,000,000, and no more was to be issued at any time, and it was then supposed that a uniform amount of money was wanted. Have the exchanges of the world ever been made in bullion alone? To-day, coin and bank notes, as shown by Sir John Lubbock in England, and in this country by the Clearing-house, only represent from three to four per cent. of the payments made, and the remaining ninety-six to ninety-seven per cent. are paid in London and New-York in commercial paper. What would be the difference if even the three or four were to be doubled? This has entirely escaped the attention of the economists. Increased production needs an increase of the amount of exchange. The production increases every day.

ADDRESS OF MR. GEORGE BRADFORD.

Mr. George Bradford said he cordially agreed with Prof. Sumner in his opinion that republicanism was now on its trial, and that on this question of finance the fate and future of the people of this country were involved. He sympathized with the feelings of those people who, as one of the results of the war, acquired a new faith in republicanism. He held, however, that this was a very different matter, and was settled in a very different way. When the rebels were at Gettysburg, was there, he asked, any talk of educating the people of the North up to conquering them? No; they went to West Point and tried the men who were trained there. They found Gen. Grant and he took Vicksburg; they found Gen. Mead and he conquered at Gettysburg. This question of finance was one on which the people in the room could not agree: and how, therefore, was it possible that the people of the United States could agree in reference to it? If they would settle this question, they should have a man who would take the reins and drive. The Secretary of the Treasury had no power to make laws, and the men who made them had no responsibility for their effect. Everything that was done was the result of a compromise. How was the system, he asked, to be carried on in this way? The point was that, instead of pressure coming from below, it should come from above. It was personal force that would solve the difficulty, and when they had a man in the Treasury that would be able to act there as Gen. Grant did at Vicksburg, they would ride him over Congress, and it was thus that the difficulty would be solved.

VIEWS OF S. B. RUGGLES.

Mr. Samuel B. Ruggles made a brief address, in which he alluded to the variable value of a dollar. A dollar, in his estimation, should represent 25.8 grains of gold, but it now only represented about twenty-one or twenty-two, and if Gen. Butler and Mr. Logan had their way in Congress it would soon be not worth even that figure.

ORDER OF BUSINESS FOR TO-DAY.

At 10 o'clock A. M., a public conference of Boards of Health and Public Charities, in the parlors, near the reading-room.

At 3 P. M., a report by the General Secretary, Mr. F. B. Sanborn, on "The Work of Social Science in the United States," to be supplemented by a discussion by Cephas Brainerd, Esq., and Judge Brown, of Detroit.

At 4 P. M., a report on "Pauperism in the City of New-York," to be discussed by Rev. John Hall, D. D., and others.

At 5 P. M., a paper by Z. R. Brockway, of Detroit, on the "Reformation of Prisoners."

At 5:30 P. M., a paper by Dr. E. M. Gallaudet, of Washington, on the "National Deaf Mute College."

At 8 P. M., a paper by President A. D. White, of Cornell University, on the "Relation of the National and State Governments to Advanced Education," to be discussed by Rev. Dr. McCosh, of Princeton College, and others.

At 9 P. M., a paper by W. W. Greenough, of Boston, on "Free Libraries."

At 9:30 P. M., a report of "Facts Concerning the Better Education of Women," to be discussed by Miss A. C. Brackett and others.

The sessions will close at 10:30 P. M.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

Mr. and Mrs. A. C. F. Sartoris arrived in the City at a few minutes after 10 o'clock last evening, and are stopping at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

The Columbia College sports, which were postponed from Saturday last, will take place to-morrow at the grounds of the St. George's Cricket Club, Hoboken, at 10:30 A. M.

Mary Martin, aged forty-five years, accidentally fell into an excavation for a sewer at One Hundred and Fifty-second street and Boulevard, yesterday, and sustained severe injuries.

Among the passengers by the steam-ship Pommerania, for Hamburg, yesterday, was the Baron K. Von Schloezer, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the German Empire to Washington.

The Executive Committee of the Grand Army of the Republic, appointed to make arrangements for the due celebration of Decoration Day, will meet this evening at 7:30 o'clock, at Nos. 18 and 20 St. Mark's place.

Aaron Guttentag, aged fifty-seven years, of No. 196 Division street, attempted self-destruction yesterday by shooting himself in the left breast with a pistol, but only succeeded in inflicting a slight wound.

The annual anniversary exhibition of the New-York Institution for the Blind was held last evening at Steinway Hall. The programme consisted of piano solos, choruses, duets, and other exercises.

The steamer Vasco de Gama, of the China Transpacific Steam-ship Company, left Yokohama April 14, and her freight, consisting of silks and teas, arrived on May 16, making the time between Yokohama and New-York thirty-three days.

The steam-ship Pommerania, which sailed yesterday for Europe, took 32,000 letters and forty-six bags of papers. By the Abyssinia, 29,000 letters and 107 bags of printed matter, and by the Holsatia 15,000 letters were received from Europe yesterday.

The Young Men's Christian Association attached to St. James Lutheran Church celebrated its eighth anniversary in the Fifteenth Street Church, last night. Songs, music, recitations, and addresses formed the programme of the evening's entertainment.

Hon. John Jay, Minister to Austria, who returned in the Russia, on a leave of absence, on Wednesday, was welcomed by a large party at the residence of Mr. Chapman, his son-in-law, in Union square, last evening. He is to be entertained next week by the Union League Club, of which he is an Ex-President.

The steamer Rhode Island will commence her daily trips between this City and Stonington on the 22d day of June, leaving Pier No. 30 North River, foot of Chambers street, at 12 o'clock noon, and an East River Pier at 1 o'clock P. M., reaching Stonington about 7 o'clock. Returning she will leave Stonington about 11 o'clock P. M.

The yearly meeting of the ministers and elders of the Society of Friends will be held to-morrow at 10 A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M. The regular business session of the conference will begin Monday morning and continue through the week. Meetings for divine worship will be held Sunday and Wednesday at the meeting house, Rutherford place and Fifteenth street.

Last evening, while Wm. Maginnis, aged eleven years, was handling a loaded pistol in the apartments of his parents, at No. 135 Washington street, the weapon was discharged, and the bullet, after carrying off two fingers of his left hand, entered the right arm of his sister Katie, aged ten years, inflicting a severe wound. Both were cared for at Park Hospital.

The funeral of the late Rev. Dr. Thomas De Witt took place yesterday afternoon, from the Collegiate Reformed Church. When the coffin was borne into the church it was preceded by Revs. Drs. Forsyth, Adams, Duryea, Tyng, Campbell, McElroy and Vermilye. The pall-bearers were Revs. Drs. Williams, Hall, Holditch, Rogers, Hutton, Dix, Woolsey and Reinke.

Peter Haskin, of Fordham, was arrested about 1 o'clock yesterday morning by the Thirty-fourth Precinct Police, on a charge of having broken in the door of a bedroom occupied by Thomas O'Reilley, gardener for Hon. John B. Haskin, on the premises of the latter, and stealing about $8 belonging to O'Reilley, and afterward beating him in a brutal manner with a club.

BROOKLYN.

The Sunday-school teachers and scholars of Kings County number nearly 75,000.

The ladies of the Flower Mission distributed 560 bonquets among the different hospitals and charitable institutions yesterday.

It is said a large number of men will be discharged from the Navy-yard on the 1st of June, owing to the fact that the appropriation is almost expended.

Thomas Smith and Henry Platt were convicted of an attempt at grand larceny in the Court of Sessions yesterday, and sentenced to the Penitentiary for two years each.

Frank Rossa, an Italian laborer, residing in Crosby street, New-York, was fatally injured yesterday by the caving in of an embankment at the foot of Sixty-eighth street, Bay Ridge.

Justice Pratt yesterday denied the application of John S. Scott, a tax-payer of Whitestone, Queens County, for an injunction restraining the town from purchasing a site for a town hall.

The Board of Health held a secret meeting yesterday afternoon, at which the swill-milk question was thoroughly discussed. Vigorous measures will soon be adopted to stop the sale of swill-milk in this city.

The Aldermanic Committee on Assessments listened last night to objections to the assessment for the improvement of Hamilton avenue, from Alderman McIntyre and other property-owners. No conclusion was arrived at.

Ex-Supervisor Scholes and Gen. Henry W. Slocum called on the Mayor yesterday and complained of the dangerous condition of the Wallabout Bridge. The Mayor said the necessary repairs should be made without delay.

Several meetings will be held next week by the Mayor and Controller, at which the heads of the different city departments will be asked to attend for the purpose of cutting down the estimates to be inserted in the tax budget of 1875.

A dispatch from Albany yesterday afternoon announcing that the Governor would probably withhold his signature from the Brooklyn Charter Amendments bill was received with satisfaction by the Mayor and the better class of politicians.

Wm. F. Dassell, a liquor-dealer, who some weeks ago surrendered to the temperance ladies and took an active part in their meetings, had his license revoked yesterday by the Excise Commissioners, he having been detected selling liquor on last Sunday week.

At a meeting of the Board of City Works yesterday assessments were submitted for the construction of sewers in the Twenty-first and Twenty-third Wards amounting to $462,982 87. Objections to the amounts will be heard by the board on the 8th June.

James McNeil, who was stabbed by David McCoy, at the corner of Bridge road and Navy street, on Tuesday night, died yesterday afternoon at the City Hospital. He fully identified McCoy on Wednesday, and his ante-mortem statement was merely a repetition of the facts already published.

Mr. L. S. Burnham, a prominent dry-goods merchant and property-owner, presented a protest to the Mayor yesterday, against the reported introduction of steam on the Atlantic Avenue Railroad. The opposition of the property-owners along the route compelled the railroad company to withdraw the steam dummies from the road some years ago.

A motion was made in the United States Court, before Judge Benedict, yesterday, to confirm the election by the stockholders of Mr. E. L. Jones as Assignee of the South-side Railroad. The motion was opposed on the ground that Mr. Jones is a Trustee under a mortgage on the line, and that as assignee he would have to contest that mortgage. Decision reserved.

LONG ISLAND.

Barney Williams, the actor, and Archibald Young, have purchased the old Post farm at Fort Hamilton, containing 130 acres, for $30,000 at a foreclosure sale. The property has about 1,200 feet of water front, and adjoins that of the Government.

The Board of Trustees of the village of Flushing, have appointed Mr. A. R. Ketcham as Consulting Engineer of the Flushing Water Works at a salary of $2,500 a year. The contract has been signed for the building of the engine house, the building to be completed by the 15th of July. Contractor Mullins, who was the lowest resident bidder for the laying of the water mains, but failed to get the contract, has served the Trustees with the necessary papers notifying them of his intention to apply for a mandamus restraining them from carrying out the contract with Mr. Lewis, to whom it was awarded.

August Kelleman, who pleaded guilty of manslaughter in the fourth degree, in shooting Andrew Miller, at Breslau, in March last, was sentenced by Justice Tappen to imprisonment in Sing Sing for one year. The impression is strong that the shooting was entirely accidental, and that a trial would have resulted in his acquittal. The adjourned term of the Suffolk County Court of Oyer and Terminer has finished up its business and adjourned. Justice Tappen announced that the argument upon the motion to change the venue in the Kelsey case would take place in Brooklyn, and that the probability was that the case would be sent back to Suffolk County for trial.

STATEN ISLAND.

Coroner Lea, of Stapleton, yesterday held an inquest upon the body of an unknown drowned man found at the foot of Cliff street, adjoining the boarding station at Clifton. Deceased was dressed in a dark coat, white shirt and red flannel undershirt, brown striped pantaloons, and boots. He was five feet eight inches in height, and apparently about twenty-five years of age. The body had the appearance of having been in the water for several weeks. It was buried in the Richmond County Burying-grounds.

Patrick O'Brien, one of the crew of the schooner Thomas Clyde, bound to Philadelphia, while at Stapleton, yesterday, died on board suddenly. The body was taken ashore, and Coroner Lea held an inquest. Verdict, hemorrhage. Mr. Oats, the undertaker, has the body in charge, and, if not identified and claimed by his friends, it will be interred in the County Burying-grounds. Letters were found in the pockets of deceased's clothing giving information that he had a mother and two sisters living in California.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Thomas H. Halpin, Tax Collector for the town of Rye, died quite suddenly at his residence, in Port Chester, yesterday, from disease of the heart.

Charles W. Little, brother of Ex-Sheriff Little, of Westchester County, and a prominent Democrat, is lying dangerously ill at his residence, in Greenville, township of Greenburg.

NEW-JERSEY.

The camp-meeting at Ocean Grove commences this year on Aug. 14.

Thomas Gafney, Chief Engineer of the Rahway Fire Department, was severely injured a few days ago by being thrown from a light wagon.

In accordance with the wishes of the late John Romeyn Brodhead, LL. D., a donation of more than 700 volumes from his library has been made to Rutger's College, New-Brunswick.

A peripatetic umbrella-mender, who says his name is Wilkie Collins, was struck by a locomotive on the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, at Weehawken, yesterday, and injured so seriously that his life is despaired of. He was taken to St. Michael's Hospital in Hoboken.

William Robertson, alias "Deaf Harry," an escaped convict from the Hudson County Penitentiary, was captured in New-York Wednesday night, and taken back to the Penitentiary yesterday. A few days after his escape Robertson broke into the institution one night and succeeded in carrying his clothes away.

The body of a young men named Henry Clark, who died last Monday at his residence in Hoboken avenue, still remains in the house, and is now in an advanced state of decomposition. The young man's mother refuses to have the body removed from the house. Some of the neighbors have made complaint to the Police, and County Physician Buck has been notified of the case.

A child named Morrison, whose parents reside in Elizabeth, gained possession of a box of lucifer matches, Wednesday, and commenced chewing the ends. Soon afterward the child was seized with convulsions and exhibited symptoms of poisoning. A physician was promptly summoned, who administered the proper remedies and succeeded with difficulty in saving the infant's life.

Yesterday morning a young man named James Crosby sustained probably fatal injuries by the explosion of a kerosene-oil lamp at Hoffman's furniture store, on Grove street, Jersey City, where he is employed. He was engaged in heating a pot of glue over the lamp, when it exploded and set fire to his clothing. He was severely burned about the face and body.

About 8 o'clock yesterday morning Christopher Blake, residing at No. 34 Atlantic street, Newark, attempted to shoot a cat in his back yard, when the gun-barrel exploded, shattering his left hand in a frightful manner. A fragment of the gun-barrel was driven into Mr. Jennings' house, adjoining, and, whizzing past Mrs. Jennings' head, buried itself in the opposite wall. Three physicians were summoned to Mr. Blake's assistance, and they found it necessary to amputate his hand two inches above the wrist. The cat escaped unhurt, although the entire charge from the gun entered the board on which she was sitting.

The man named Carey who was arrested, in Jersey City, a few days ago, for committing an atrocious assault and battery upon his wife, and almost killing her, has been discharged by Police Justice Shackleton because the woman did not appear to press the complaint against him. Mrs. Carey is lying at the point of death, and has been unable to leave her bed since the occurrence, and it is alleged that Dr. McBride, the physician who is in attendance upon her, notified the Justice that the woman was dangerously injured. The action of the Justice has created considerable indignation, and Coroner Reinhardt has called the attention of District Attorney Garretson to the case, so that it will probably be brought to the notice of the Grand Jury. Carey disappeared immediately after his discharge, and cannot be found.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

CHICAGO, May 21.—Cattle—Receipts, 2,000; market fairly active and steady; liberal sales of fair to good Steers at $5 30@$5 60; choice to extra, $5 75@$6 25; stockers and feeders, $4 25@$5; shipments, 3,000. Hogs—Receipts, 15,000; market active, firm, and unchanged; sales at $4 80@$5 30 for inferior to medium; $5 40@$5 75 for good to choice; $6 for extra; shipments, $15,000. Sheep—Receipts, 1,200; market fairly active and steady at $5@$6 57½ for fair to good.

BALTIMORE, Md., May 21.—Cattle opened dull, but closed more active and a shade higher. Very best on sale to-day, 6¼c.@7½c.; that generally rated first quality, 5½c.@6¼c.; medium or good, fair quality, 5c.@5½c. Receipts—1,120 head; sales, 999 head. Hogs in fair demand. The quality of the receipts is better; sales at 7½c.@8¼c. Receipts—7,104 head. Sheep in fair demand. Prices have declined ¾c. The market is fully supplied. Sales at 4½c.@6½c. Receipts—3,593 head.

HAVANA MARKETS.

HAVANA, May 21.—Sugar—No. 12 Dutch Standard, 19@19½ reals ₱ arroba. Exchange firm; on United States, 60 days, Currency, 106@107 ₱ cent. premium; do., Short Sight do., 109@110 premium; 60 days Gold, 132 premium; do. Short Sight do., 135@136 premium; on London, 162@163 premium; on Paris, 133 premium.

[Advertisement.]

PILES OR HEMORRHOIDS positively and permanently cured by absorption, without pain, danger, caustics, or instruments. Every vestige of the disease eradicated. Immediate relief from suffering. Twenty years' experience treating this disease warrants us in saying there is no case of piles we cannot cure. References, hundreds of best citizens of New-York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Pittsburg, whom we have cured. W. A. McCANDLISS, M. D., & SON, No. 2,001 Arch st., Philadelphia. At St Nicholas Hotel, New-York, until May 30, and each alternate two weeks.

[Advertisement.]

LEGISLATIVE OVERSIGHT.—Good taste would have suggested an enactment to render the wearing of KNOX'S HATS imperative. But popular favor is the higher law, hence those who want a becoming hat must select it at KNOX'S, No. 212 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

That horrible disease, Catarrh, can be perfectly cured by Wolcott's Catarrh Annihilator. Pint bottles $1. Pain or inflammation, use Wolcott's Pain Paint. Sold everywhere.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In steam-ship Bolivia, from Glasgow.—James Campbell, Miss Hiffert, Mrs. Kelly, Miss Higley, Rev. E. A. Stevens and lady, Miss Annie H. Smith, Master Appleton W. Smith, Thomas Williams, Dr. Adams and lady, Edward Lawless, John Lindsay and lady, Miss Anna Lindsay, Miss Alice Lindsay, Master Sidney Lindsay, Master Alfred Lindsay, Miss Florence Lindsay, J. H. Livingston, G. M. Ogden, John W. Graham, Miss Graham, David Muir, Thomas Furness, James Waddell and lady, James Alexander Waddell, J. M. Boulard, Mrs. Matthew Taylor, Miss Taylor, Master R. Taylor, Master J. R. Taylor, Master M. Taylor, and infant, David Thomson and lady, Miss Mary Thomson, William Burn, Miss Oliver, John Adam, J. G. Buchan.

In steam-ship Nevada, from Liverpool.—L. J. Herrick, J. T. Little, R. M. Quarrie, John E. Rees, Levi L. Atwood, Dan. D. Williams, Thos. Rath, Walter Monk, Mrs. Ellen Mellor and son, M. J. Fannon, Henry Cole, Miss Margaret Hamilton, Miss Mary Boyle, John Avery, Mrs. Mary Cara, Miss Mary Cara, Rev. and Mrs. Thos. J. Bristow and four daughters, Miss A. R. Lamb, Wm. Mitchell, R. J. Scoble, Orlando T. Atwell, Miss Phillippa Stevens, Philemon B. Rolfe, Thos. Hudson, Mrs. Eliza Burrows, Chas. H. Burrows, Miss Mary H. Burrows, Mrs. Kate Manning, Wm. Roberts, Miss Nelly McLoughlan.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....4:38 | Sun sets......7:16 | Moon rises.12:51

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.12:34 | Gov. Island..1:23 | Hell Gate...2:45

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK......THURSDAY, May 21.

CLEARED.

Steam-ships Pommerania, (Ger.,) Schwensen, Hamburg, Kunhardt & Co.; Metropolis, Nickerson, Hamilton, (Bermuda,) Lunt Brothers; Weybosset, Potter, Hayti, &c., New and West India Steam-ship Co.; City of Merida, Timmermann, Havana, F. Alexandre & Son; Fanita, Howe, Wilmington, N. C., Lorillard Steam-ship Co.; Concord, Norman, Philadelphia, Wm. Kirkpatrick; Nereus, Bearse, Boston, H. F. Dimock; Philadelphia, Davis, Philadelphia, J. Hand; Chesapeake, Johnson, Portland, J. F. Ames.

Ship Schwergaard, (Norw.,) Helgesen, Cork or Falmouth, Funch, Edye & Co.

Barks Giovanni, (Ital.,) Piramo, Venice, J. C. Seager; Dueppel, (Ger.,) Krumnich, Rotterdam, Funch, Edye & Co.; Rhea, (Ger.,) Weichman, Cork for orders, Funch, Edye & Co.; Draupner, (Swed.,) Ingvoldsen, Charleston, S. C., Tetens & Bockmann; Maury, (Norw.,) Christiansen, Queenstown or Falmouth, Tetens & Bockmann; P. C. Warwick, (Br.,) Kline, Rio de Janeiro, Pendergrast Bros. & Co.; Moderato, (Ital.,) Mariant, Queenstown or Falmouth, A. P. Agresta; Thor, (Norw.,) Thorwaldsen, Rotterdam, Tetens & Bockmann; Marianina, (Ital.,) Russo, Cork for orders, Slocovich & Co.

Brigs Havana, Meyer, Havana, J. E. Ward & Co.; Julia Esson, (Br.,) Dunn, Lockport, N. S., Boyd & Hinken; American Union, Collins, Cienfuegos, A. Abbott; Americus, Baas, Constantinople, Fabri & Chauncey; Northern Star, (Br.,) Anderson, Sackville, N. B., P. I. Nevius & Son.

Schrs. Colonel Ellsworth, Howard, Nassau, N. P., B. J. Wenberg; H. W. Foster, Rich, Georgetown, S. C., H. W. Loud & Co.; John, Gabriel, Wilmington, N. C., E. S. Powell; Palos, Schackford, Demerara, Leaycraft & Co.; Mary S. Lunt, (Br.,) Sommers, Grenada, B. J. Wenberg; Sunbeam, Tibbets, Santa Cruz, Canary, Yates & Porterfield; Minnie G. Loud, Holt, Matanzas, Cuba, Miller & Houghton; Sandy Hook, Pharo, Nassau, N. P., Overton & Hawkins.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship State of Virginia, (Br.,) Sadler, Glasgow May 8 and Larne 9th, with mdse. and passengers to Austin, Baldwin & Co.

Steam-ship Old Dominion, Walker, Richmond, City Point and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Ship Annie Goudey, (of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Bent, Bremen 54 ds., in ballast to Boyd & Hincken.

Ship British America, (of Windsor, N. S.,) Lockhart, Liverpool March 23, in ballast to Snow & Burgess. Is anchored at Sandy Hook for orders.

Bark Theodosius Christian, (Ger.,) Schroerdefeger, Liverpool 77 ds., via Alexandria May 14, in ballast to C. Tobias & Co.

Bark Curacao, (of Windsor, N. S.,) Lockhart, Curacao 11 ds., with wood, goat-skins, &c., and 7 passengers to Jos. Fouike's Sons. Left in port United States steamer Ossipee and yacht Juliet.

Bark Jessy, (of Bristol, Eng.,) Symons, Rio Janeiro May 21 via Hampton Roads May 19, with coffee to Grinnell, Minturn & Co.

Bark Fides, (Ger.,) Claussen, Falmouth, Eng., May 1, with coffee to order—vessel to John C. Seager. Saw large fields of ice. Is anchored at Sandy Hook for orders.

Brig N. Stowers, (of Stockton,) Salvage, Cienfuegos 24 ds., with molasses to J. & G. Fowler.

Brig L. & W. Armstrong, Stover, New-Haven.

Schr. Yankee Boy, Hughes, New-Haven, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Charger, White, New-Bedford, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Kate Scranton, Palmer, Providence, for Port Johnson.

Schr. Cynthia Jane, Gardner, Providence, for Port Johnson.

Schr. Flyaway, Enos, Providence, for Port Johnson.

Schr. Yellow Harp, Norton, Providence, for Rondout.

Schr. S. A. Falconer, Wilson, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Zoe, Tinker, Newport, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Entire, Kinnear, Newport.

Schr. Emma Crosby, (new,) Crosby, Bath, with ice to order.

Schr. Deborah Jones, Baker, Bath, with ice to C. H. Matthews.

Schr. John Ferris, Kenniston, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Victory, Brown, Franklin, with lumber to order.

Schr. J. B. Young, Barrett, Pawtucket, for Elizabethport.

Schr. R. H. Wilson, Harris, Pawtucket, for Rondout.

Schr. Sunbeam, Riley, Pawtucket.

Schr. Cornelius, Pratt, Norwich, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Alice B., Bassert, Bucksport, with ice to order.

Schr. Emma W. Day, Clark, Gloucester, with fish to order.

Schr. Saxon, Warren, Bangor, with lumber to order.

Schr. Martha Sargent, Sargent, Bangor, with lumber for Newark.

Schr. Florence Mayo, Hall, Rockland, with lime for Richmond, Va.

Schr. Charlie and Willie, Bunker, Vinalhaven, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Caledonia, (Br.,) Hatfield, Windsor, N. S., with plaster to C. W. Bertaux.

Schr. Geo. B. Ferguson, Ferguson, Belfast, for Rondout.

Schr. Orlando, Baker, New-Haven, for Philadelphia.

Schr. F. H. Odiorne, Crowell, Baltimore, for Bridgeport.

Schr. A. F. Kindberg, Thomas, Baltimore, for Bridgeport.

Schr. A. M. Bird, (of Rockland,) Merrill, Matanzas 13 ds., with molasses to Benj. Rionda & Co.

Schr. Amelia G. Ireland, Townsend, Georgetown, D. C.

Schr. Helen A. Hoyt, Frean, Baltimore, for New-Haven.

Schr. R. S. Graham, (of Philadelphia,) Smith, Cardenas 11 ds., with molasses to Benj. Rionda.

Schr. Izetta, Smith, Matanzas 14 ds., with molasses to Gossler & Co.

Schr. J. J. Ward, Inman, Georgetown, D. C.

Schr. Edward Slade, Soper, Georgetown, D. C.

Schr. H. J. Raymond, Cranmer, Georgetown, D. C.

Shr. J. M. Harlow, ——, Georgetown, D. C.

Schr. Onrust, Romer, Warren.

Schr. Cyrus Chamblin, Day, Somerset.

Schr. J. P. Ross, Pang, Taunton.

Schr. Ella Jane, Allen, Bridgeport.

Schr. S. L. Morton, Cullen, Providence.

Schr. E. G. Chamblin, Edwards, Providence.

Schr. B. H. Warford, Sprague, Providence.

Schr. Daniel Morris, Allen, New-Haven.

Schr. Wm. Farrier, Lindsley, New-Haven.

Schr. Marietta Hund, Hallock, Fall River, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Z. Kenyon, Buckington, Fall River.

Schr. Sarah E. Jones, Hardy, Norwich.

WIND—Sundown, fresh, W. N. W.; cloudy.

SAILED.

Steam-ships Pommerania, for Hamburg; Napoli, for Glasgow; Weybosset, for Port-au-Prince; Metropolis, for Bermuda; City of Merida, for Havana; barks Hedwig, for London; Armonia, for Queenstown; Montezuma, for Barbados; Dartmouth, for Philadelphia; brigs Sarah Crowell, for St. John's, P. R.; O. C. Clary, for Fernandina; schrs. Lizzie Ives and Sunbeam, for St. Croix; Herbert E., for Brazos; Julia R. Floyd and H. W. Foster, for Georgetown; Thomas Clyde, for Philadelphia; Irvine, for ——.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The steam-ship Nevada, (Br.,) Price, from Liverpool, arr. 20th, reports: May 11, lat. 47 44, lon. 33 19, passed a Cunard steamer bound E.; 12th, lat. 47 07, lon. 35 23, passed bark Kate Covers, (of St. John, N. B.,) bound W.; 14th, lat. 44 42, lon. 41 50, passed a bark bound to Gloucester showing signal letters N. M. F. R.; 15th, lat. 43 50, lon. 44 41, passed a large iceberg; same day, lat. 43 04, lon. 46 40, passed ship Rossignol, (Br.,) bound E.; 16th, lat. 41 48, lon. 52 19, passed a Cunard steamer bound E.; 17th, lat. 41 34, lon. 56 32, passed ship St. Albans bound E.; 18th, lat. 41 14, lon. 61 18, passed bark Polly, (of Greenock,) bound W.; same day, lat. 41 13, lon. 61 44, passed a Cunard steamer bound E.; 20th, 65 miles E. from Sandy Hook, passed another Cunard steamer bound E.

The bark Heidrun, (Norw.,) Scharffenberg, from Barrow, arr. 19th, and anchored at Sandy Hook; has been ordered to Wilmington, N. C.

The bark Draupner, (Norw.,) Ingoldsen, Barrow, arr. 17th and anchored at Sandy Hook; has been ordered to Charleston.

BY TELEGRAPH.

BALTIMORE, Md., May 21.—Arr. steamers T. J. Cochran, from Newbern, N. C.; Louisa, from North Carolina; E. C. Chamberlain, from New-York; Josephine Thompson, from New-York; Henry L. Gaw, from Philadelphia; barks Johann Marie, from Bremen; Adelaide Chivari, from Limerick; brigs Silas N. Martin, from Demerara; Antelope, from Cardenas; schrs. Arthur L., from St. Pierre, Martinique; Addie Walter, from Windsor, N. S.; B. W. Hill, from Boston; Skylark, from Boston; Annie P. Chase, from New-York; Sea Bird, from New-York.

Cld. steamers Falcon, for Charleston; Wm. Crane, for Boston; F. W. Brum, for New-York; Florence Franklin, for Philadelphia; barks Giulio R., for Queenstown or Falmouth, for orders; Nina Figari, Queenstown or Falmouth, for orders; schrs. Warren Sawyer, for Boston; Helen M. Bradford and Rosannah Rose, for Boston.

Sld. ship Eliza McNeil, for San Francisco; barks Lizzie Merry, for Barbados; James Ives, for Montreal; Glacier, for Boston; schr. St. Gerent, for St. Lucia.

BOSTON, May 21.—Arr. steamer George Appold, from Baltimore; bark Minerva, from London; schrs. Caleb Eaton, from Baracoa; Martha Maria, from Sagua.

CHARLESTON, S. C., May 21.—Sld. steamer South Carolina, for New-York; brig Edith Hall, for Baltimore; schrs. Damon Gray, for Fernandina, and Georgia, for New-York.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., May 21.—Passed in for Baltimore—Schr. Sophia Hanson, from Bermuda; schr. Ida J. Simonton, from the West Indies.

Passed Out—Bark Frigg, for New-York; brig Elvie Allan, for St. Thomas; barks Massone and Steffano A, for Cork; Carrollton, for St. Jago; Hermes, for Dublin; Mathilda, for Queenstown; Josephine, for St. Thomas; Maggie Hammond, for Charleston; brig Tees Force, for Rochester; schr. J. Taylor, for San Andreas.

Sld. bark Signal and brig Helios, for New-York; brig Robin, for St. Jago; brig Atlantic, Norfolk, for the West Indies; bark Mazeppa, for Baltimore.

NEW-ORLEANS, May 21.—Cld. ships Wheland, for Bremen; Wm. Woodbury, for Havre.

The Passes.—Sld. steamer City of San Antonio, ship Mardoll, bark Belgium.

SAVANNAH, Ga., May 21.—Arr. brig Erie, from Bath. Sld steam-ship Oriental, for Boston. Cld. schr. Delhi, for Satilla River.

VINEYARD HAVEN, May 20.—Arr. schrs. H. B. Drew, from the wreck of the brig Nimwaukee; Raven and D. C. Oliver, Bangor, for New-York; A. Hatfield, (Br.,) Windsor, N. S., for New-York; E. H. Atwood, Bangor, for Baltimore; Owen P. Hinds, Calais, for Newport; Waterloo, Ellsworth, for New-Bedford; John W. Hall and Sallie M. Steelman, Boston, for Philadelphia; Mary E. Smith, Salem, for Philadelphia; fishing schrs. E. A. Lombard, from Truro; Mary B. Tower, from Boston, and John James, from Camden, bound S., mackereling.

Passed East, brig Otter, (Br.,) New-York, for Rockland, N. B.; schrs. Three Sisters, Ann S. Brown, Voshte Sharp, and Rachel Seaman, Philadelphia, for Boston; J. S. Weldin, Rich, do., for Plymouth; L. L. Hamlin, Northport, for Boston; Earl H. Potter, unknown.

Passed West, brig Marshall Dutch, Portland, for Philadelphia; schr. Laura Robinson, unknown.

Sld. schrs. Ruth Thomas, Benj. Strong, Geo. Savage, Express, Porto Rico, Bagaduce H. Curtis, Mary Sands, Lake, D. W. Diverty, Governor Burton, S. & E. Corson, J. J. Spencer, Anthea Godfrey, Franklin Pierce, Onward, John B. Norris, Arabella, L. M. Strout, Victory, Jonathan, May Silverbeels, Evelina, James Henry, R. H. Shannon, James S. Watson, Exeter, Lottie K. Friend, and Carrie Walker.

Wind from E. to S.-W.; moderate.

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS BY CABLE.

LONDON, May 21.—Sld. for the United States, John Bills, Tiger, Annie Burrill, Mozart, W. S. Jordan, Magdala, Amor, Geronimo Ghitino, and Ceres.

Arr. out from the United States on the 19th inst. Yarmouth, Marie, Bonafide, Mary Lowerison, Niagara, O'Thyen, Theodor, Argonaut, Helene, Hermanos, and Prins Friedrich Carl.

Arr. out from the United States on the 20th inst. Canessa Madre, Hoppet, Fo W. G. Putnam, Oriental, Francesco Sanguinetto, Ole Moller, Sabra Moses, Gilda Rosina, Skimmer of the Waves, Jas. R. Boyd, and Pomona.

QUEENSTOWN, May 21.—The Allan Line steam-ship Nova Scotian, from Portland May 9, arr. to-day and departed for Liverpool.

PLYMOUTH, Eng., May 21.—Arr. steam-ship W. A. Scholten, Ross, Rotterdam, for New-York.

SILVER
BRIDAL GIFTS.
AT RETAIL BY
The Gorham Company
NO. 1 BOND ST., Near Broadway.

SILVER
PLATED
TABLE WARE.
MERIDEN BRITANNIA CO.,
NO. 550 BROADWAY.

IMPORTED
CARRIAGES.
We offer special advantages in our
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THE DAILY GRAPHIC
OF
SATURDAY, MAY 23,
WILL BE A DOUBLE PAPER OF SIXTEEN PAGES, AND WILL BE RICHLY EMBELLISHED WITH
ILLUSTRATIONS OF THE SCENES
ATTENDING THE
WHITE HOUSE WEDDING
OF
Miss Nellie Grant and Mr. Sartoris.
The illustrations will be supplemented by elaborate descriptive text prepared by special correspondents. The paper upon which the GRAPHIC will be printed will be of unusually fine quality and of two colors. As enlarged orders from dealers are already pouring in with a rapidity far beyond the expectations of the publishers, dealers and advertisers will perceive the necessity of making known their requests at the earliest possible moment, that arrangements can be made in such manner that none shall be disappointed.
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